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ELECTORS AT COLWOOD HEAR GOOD SPEECHES

Mr. Pooley's Cause Well Supported—Mr. Inverarity Replies to Attack

It was a large and enthusiastic audience, including many ladies, that greeted Hon. Mr. Tatlow and other speakers at the Colwood public hall on the occasion of the meeting held there yesterday evening in support of C. E. Pooley. Mr. Pooley himself was unable to be present, owing to his present severe attack of la grippe, and his absence was much felt by those present. His place, however, was well filled. Hon. Mr. Tatlow gave a splendid address, outlining the financial policy of the government, and denying in no uncertain terms the allegations of the opposition concerning the honesty of the administration. Mr. Stuart of Esquimalt delivered a stirring address, and H. D. Helmcken in a rousing speech dwelt at some length on the Island deal and the general policy of the government.

W. G. M. Rolston, in taking the chair, referred to the fighting of the campaign on party lines. They had with them tonight one of the members of the cabinet, who would speak authoritatively on the affairs of the province. (Applause).

HON. MR. TATLOW

Hon. R. G. Tatlow took the floor amidst cheering. He regretted that C. E. Pooley, their candidate, was unable to be present. Mr. Tatlow went exhaustively into the course of the government since it came into power in 1903. Affairs in this province were now in a better state than they had ever been before, and while the government did not claim that all this prosperity was due to them alone, they did claim that they had had their share in it. When the present government had come into power a loan of \$3,500,000 had just been floated in London by the last government. This had been wholly expended, and a new loan was necessary. When the government came into power there remained to be paid on the Fraser River bridge \$750,000, and on other debts sufficient to bring the total up to \$800,000. Had immediate payment been called for, the province would have been short by over \$700,000. The government had endeavored to raise a loan from the banks of Canada, but had been refused. Finally the money had been raised from Canadian insurance companies, who had advanced \$1,000,000 at 6 per cent, payable in five years. It had been stated by the opposition that this sum should have been borrowed at a lower rate and on terms spreading repayments over 40 years. The only place where money could be obtained on these terms was the English market, and that market, by the action of the previous government, was closed to the province. Mr. Tatlow showed that the government had made the best arrangement possible, and that the interest would soon be offset. He also pointed out that the government had made the necessary increase in taxation in the way least burdensome to the poorer taxpayers. A reduction would at once be made, now that the revenue had increased. He repeated his statement as to the success of the government in fostering agriculture and horticulture, and the inducement of an influx of settlers.

The creamery industry, too, had been fostered by the government. As a result of its policy the imports of agricultural produce into the province had been reduced by thousands of dollars. The export of logs to the States, too, by means of which the assets of the province were going to build up the cities of the States, had been stopped, and all lumber cut in this province was now milled here also, thus adding largely to the wealth of the province.

"While I may say that we have not been an excessively brilliant government, I do claim that we have been an honest government. As for the charges made against Mr. Green by the Times and the World, regarding Sir Adolph Caron's company, I can say that Mr. Green never accepted a dollar's worth of shares from the company. The company had received certain coal licenses, as they had a perfect right to do, but they did not get the lands in the Pine River valley for which they had afterwards tried. The government had previously decided not to grant these lands, and try as they might, the officers of the company were not able to move Mr. Green's determination.

Mr. Tatlow concluded by exhorting his hearers to vote for Mr. Pooley and to support what was preeminently an honest government.

MR. STUART

Mr. Stuart, who spoke next, opened his address by expressing his sorrow at the fact that Mr. Pooley was unable to be present, and expressing his condolence for the severe illness of Harry Pooley. Mr. Stuart indicted the Liberal government in severe terms

(Continued on Page Two.)

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St. Alice
Mixes Well
with
Wines and Spirits

PROVINCE WILL LINE UP IN GOVERNMENTS SUPPORT

Premier McBride Thoroughly Assured of a Substantial Majority--Recent Tour of Interior Afforded Most Satisfactory Evidence--Liberals Are Without Hope

After visiting fifteen constituencies and addressing twenty-two meetings on the lower Mainland and in the interior of the province, Hon. Richard McBride returned to the capital last night brim full of confidence in the result of the general provincial election which is to be held on Saturday next.

His confidence savors none of that sort of optimism which is born merely of hope, but it is based on facts of

against bribes, the only means by which Jardine and his agents, who were all along the roadsides, could hope to wrest that constituency from himself, while in Chilliwack Charles Munro had but a poor hope of getting back into a Liberal seat in the house. In Kelowna, the premier said, Hon. Mr. Fulton had his opponent beaten from the start, and at Revelstoke, Sam Cayley had no show against Thomas Taylor, the Conservative

Premier took the platform he completely vindicated the course of the government, and his explanation of the Columbia & Western and the Midway & Vernon, two subjects of great local interest there, he carried the whole meeting with him and aroused enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Shatford, too, made an excellent impression, and from personal observation here and at the other places visited it was plain to be seen that Mr.

HARMONY

J. A. McD—, "Let me steer!"
W. W. B. McI—, "Let me steer!"

splendid Conservative organization, and most remarkable demonstrations of public faith in his administration and desire for a continuance of stable and honest government.

Never in the history of British Columbia have there been such large and enthusiastic gatherings of electors as greeted the Premier everywhere he appeared on the tour he has just completed. At every turn he met a prosperous and contented people, he saw a country bristling with a variety of activities, and a forward willingness of all who had their best interests at heart to work for the return to power of a party the record of which was a guarantee of undisturbed prosperity.

In every riding the strongest and most influential men had been found ready to offer themselves as candidates, while in line for their success at the polls were not only the undivided Conservative forces, but practically all the neutrals and many prominent Liberals who had chosen to put principle and the country's welfare before party prejudice.

The large public halls throughout the interior were found much too small for the accommodation of the crowds that gathered from all directions to greet the Premier and demonstrate their appreciation of the great and fearless work he and his colleagues had done in bringing the province out of financial chaos and putting it on a sound financial basis, of the careful legislation that had been enacted, and of the wise consideration that had been shown for all classes and all interests concerned in the development of the country.

The great wave of enthusiasm that spread from the coast to the western hundreds of indifferent electors into line and drove the opposition into straits of desperation.

The Premier's dates were widely advertised in advance, and all opposition was invited, but in many cases there were none to be found who would take the platform in support of the Liberal cause. All who were found had the same story to tell, and this amounted to nothing more than was contained in the abridged and vague manifesto issued by their leader, J. A. Macdonald, at the opening of the campaign.

In contradistinction to this, the complete record of the government was submitted without reserve, and all indictments were met and handled in the frankest manner. It was not a campaign of extravagant promises, such as are made to appeal to the selfish interests of individual ridings, but one of honest and successful administration standing on its record against an opposition of nothing more than slander.

member of the last assembly.

In Columbia riding, which W. C. Wells had won for the Opposition in the last general election, J. G. Parson, the government candidate, was too strong a man to be beaten.

The electors of Nelson had made such popular demonstration for John Kirkpatrick that Dr. Hall, the Liberal nominee, was merely making a struggle to save his deposit.

In Cranbrook there was unmistakable evidence that Dr. King would be kept at home this time, while Mr. Harvey would be sent to the capital to support the Conservative government during its second term of office. In Fernie the Liberals were divided, and it was conceded that all the supporters of William Ross, the Conservative, had to do to secure for him a large majority was to keep up their good work.

The only demonstration that was noticeable in Rossland in favor of J. A. Macdonald was confined to a few Dominion government employees, and a very small army of Crit heels. Lorne Campbell, who was one of the most prominent and most respected men of the Kootenays, had an enormous following, and the fact that he accepted a nomination to oppose the Liberal leader was to the opposition workers like a disastrous bolt from the blue. In addition to being widely popular, Mr. Campbell had shown himself to be a man with a firm grasp of political affairs, and one who would make the best representative that the riding could wish for.

James Schofield possessed the unlimited confidence of Ymir, and when Harry Wright, who was expected by the Liberals to cause a split in the Conservative convention, made the nomination unanimous and called for the united support of the party, Fred Hume's chances dwindled into insignificance.

In Grand Forks the Conservatives had in Ernest Miller one of the strongest candidates in the province. The only forces he had to reckon with were the Socialists, Gregory, the Liberal, being considered out of the fight.

In Greenwood the public meeting had proved that while the Socialists had some strength the Liberals had practically none, and E. J. Warren was without doubt as to his success on Feb. 2.

Off the Railway

Leaving the railroad at Greenwood, the Premier started on a long sleigh-ride through the Similkameen country to Penticton. Mr. Shatford accompanied him to Rock Creek, which was reached the same evening, and there a meeting was held that crowded the schoolhouse, many settlers coming for miles to attend. The Premier and Mr. Shatford spoke for the government, and in accordance with the extraordinary tactics of the Opposition in this campaign, utilizing the services of the Dominion civil service, Mr. Sidley, customs officer, appeared on the platform as a speaker to assist Mr. Naden, opposition candidate for Greenwood. Two or three noisy individuals attempted to disturb the meeting, but when the

Shatford will easily be elected. The meeting was in great contrast with one held a few nights previous, when Smith-Curtis, the opposition candidate, had only fifteen auditors, most of whom were utterly opposed to him.

Then came a sleigh drive of forty miles to Fairview, where on Monday the Premier held an afternoon meeting, which was largely attended and most enthusiastic. Mr. Shatford was not present, as he had other portions of his riding to visit. Mr. Smith-Curtis was at Fairview and attempted to stem the tide against the Premier, using the usual opposition argument, but he failed utterly and his impassioned utterances fell very flat, the Premier besting him at all points.

Keremeos was reached the same night, and here the hall was crowded to the doors, a number of electors being unable to obtain entrance. Mr. Curtis had felt confident of carrying the meeting, but was grievously disappointed, the soundness of the Premier's arguments carrying the day. Mr. Whinkler, the Socialist candidate, appeared here and also spoke.

Penticton was reached on Tuesday forenoon, and a large meeting was held, the Premier addressing the electors and getting a very gratifying reception.

In Okanagan

Here Price Ellison joined the Premier and taking steamer the party proceeded up the lake, which being covered with ice for some miles, made progress somewhat slow, and it was impossible to reach Kelowna, as had been intended, that same night. It was a great disappointment to the five hundred people who had gathered there for the meeting; but when the steamer next forenoon reached Kelowna more than two hundred and fifty people were gathered to hear Mr. McBride. Dr. McDonald, Price Ellison's opponent, was given an opportunity to speak, but his remarks fell very flat. The steamer carried the party from Kelowna to Okanagan Landing, whence they drove to Vernon.

The Premier and Mr. Ellison went the same night to Armstrong, where Duncan Ross, M. P., appeared with Dr. McDonald and was given an opportunity to speak for the opposition. His reception was by no means hearty, interruptions being frequent, while the Premier was listened to with great attention. Mr. McKelvie and Mr. Ellison made very good addresses, and Mr. Johnson had an opportunity to speak for the Socialists. Here, as elsewhere, the hall was jammed with people, and Mr. Ellison's supporters were largely in the majority.

The biggest meeting ever held in Vernon was addressed on Thursday night. Mr. Ross did not appear anxious to meet the Premier again. Dr. McDonald only appearing on the platform for the opposition. There were more than six hundred people present, and the tremendous ovation that greeted the Premier and Mr. Ellison plainly showed how great is the sympathy for the government.

(Continued on Page Two.)

OTTAWA'S ENDEAVOR TO BENEFIT G. T. P.

Severe Criticism of Indian Reserve Deal in the House of Commons

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—An echo of the British Columbia election campaign was heard in the Commons yesterday when Mr. Borden brought up the question of the proposed sale of Indian lands at Katen Island to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the impudent demand upon the British Columbia government to surrender its reversionary interest in these lands. Mr. Borden spoke of the favorable terms of the McBride government's sale of 10,000 acres to the railway company, but strongly censured the Premier's alleged interference in provincial affairs. He contrasted the varying attitude of the Liberal party on this question before and after 1896.

Hon. Mr. Oliver's View

Hon. Mr. Oliver protested that the order-in-council sent to British Columbia was not an infringement on the rights of the province. He admitted, however, that the disposition of the reversionary interest in these lands by the province would be a disposition of the public domain.

The Dominion was charged with the responsibility of caring for the interests of the Indians in any disposition that may be made of their interest in the reserve. It followed that if the Grand Trunk Pacific approached the Indians with a desire to purchase from them any part of the reserve the amount the Grand Trunk Pacific would in reason be able to pay to the Indians would be considerably affected by the existence or non-existence of the reversionary interest which the province held in the land. The Dominion government felt, as having charge of the interest of the Indians, that it had a reasonable right to see that the Indians received the highest possible price for their interest in the land, and therefore the British Columbia government was approached with a desire to waive its interest. Until the last Indian was dead the reversionary interest of the province did not take effect.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Borden some days ago, the minister said the Indian department had no official information of the land sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific by the British Columbia government, but it was believed to adjourn the Indian lands referred to in the order-in-council. The Indians had consented to a surrender some 13,000 acres to the Grand Trunk Pacific at the price of \$7.50 an acre.

Easy Generosity

Mr. Stockton, member for St. John, said it was easy for a government or an individual to be generous at the expense of someone else, and in the case the generosity of the Dominion would be at the expense of British Columbia. The provincial government had negotiated for the sale of land to the Grand Trunk Pacific at \$1 an acre, and one-quarter of the adjacent lands in the proportion of one block in every four. Land in that neighborhood would naturally become valuable, and the province would benefit thereby. Now the Dominion was coolly asking the province to give up its interest in 12,319 acres for nothing.

Hon. Mr. Templeman's Version

Hon. Mr. Templeman said this question had its origin in the action of a few speculators in British Columbia. E. J. Bodwell had formed a small syndicate and had arranged an agreement with the provincial government. The original transaction was not with the Grand Trunk Pacific, but with a small coterie of land speculators in Victoria, of which Mr. Bodwell was the head. It was only right and proper that the minister of the interior should make the request to the provincial government, and that he was willing to do so in a friendly and good faith. He failed to see wherein a charge could be laid that the government had undertaken to interfere with provincial rights.

Hon. Mr. Foster

Hon. Mr. Foster said the only question raised was that of constitutional practice regarding the scope of the powers of the Dominion government and of the provincial governments. The doctrine laid down was the doctrine of the time of confederation, and he thought that up to about 1896 it was laid down by every leading Liberal who took a prominent part in the affairs of the Dominion, namely, that the province had its special area, its special lines of duty, and that within those lines it was independent and should be kept so.

This was only one of the many instances of the methods by which the Prime Minister had compromised matters under his administration. When the Grand Trunk Pacific approached the government in order to get a section of land they were met by a refusal by the provincial government to give up their right in these lands, and were not able to finish the bargain with them. They came to the Dominion government in order that they could treat with the Dominion government for an easement of the Indian rights, which the Grand Trunk Pacific proposed to buy. They did not come to a satisfactory arrangement. The Grand Trunk Pacific bought 13,000 acres of land, paying \$7.50 an acre, not to the Dominion government, but through the Dominion government to the Indians. Immediately this was done there ended all

Mr. Green Sues for Libel

Vancouver, Jan. 26.—R. F. Green, now at Kaslo, has issued through his solicitors, Burns & Walkem, of Vancouver, a writ for libel against the Vancouver World, for its statements charging him with having accepted bribes in connection with northern lands. The writ is for damages unstated.

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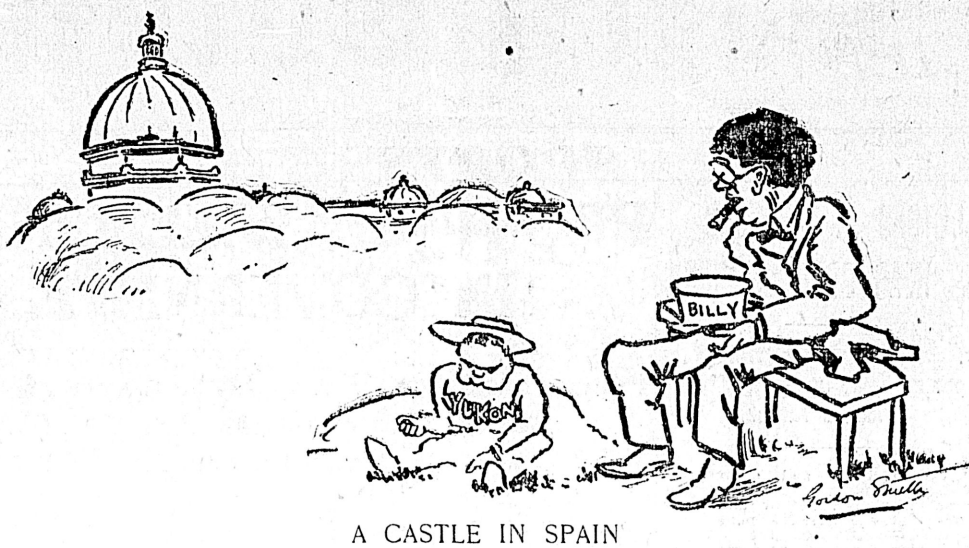
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A CASTLE IN SPAIN

rights of the Dominion government. The Grand Trunk Pacific should have gone to the provincial government, saying: "Now these lands belong to you. Can we make a bargain for the sale of these lands?" The Dominion government invited the province to dispose of its property, in which the Dominion government had theretofore no interest at all, because it had looked after its interests so far as the Indians were concerned.

A Cool Proposal

The Dominion government invited the provincial government to make a present of lands which they owned to the Grand Trunk Pacific. In doing so, there was a good deal of command as well as invitation. In itself this was an interference with business with which the Dominion had no right to interfere. Why were they so anxious to get a corporation which had been so munificently dealt with a present of 13,000 acres from a comparatively poor provincial government? Why had they any right to interest themselves on behalf of the corporation? It was simply one more instance of how the government had walked side by side with the corporation. The government had intervened and sent its invitation to the provincial government to give over these lands without a cent of remuneration from this corporation. In doing that he thought they were acting beyond their powers. The invitation was not accepted. Mr. McBride did what he thought best for his province, and said: "No, this land is valuable. I do not propose to give it up." Immediately afterwards an election came on. Certain high officials were brought from the North country, including the governor of the Yukon, with his salary and all his expenses paid. He came to the Dominion capital, where the whole matter was talked over. He was translated from the governorship and almost as a direct messenger of this Dominion government to go to British Columbia and to undertake a campaign of extermination. (Opposition cheers.) That was the big stick which was being held over those who would stand up for their own rights.

Wrong in All Ways

Mr. Foster said this was an interference which was not only against the best public life of the country, but against the proper constitutional practice in this country, and it was moreover against every profession the present Premier had made when he was in opposition. That was the ground of complaint of the opposition. It was not a single incident, but one of many instances where the government had done the same thing. The minister of inland revenue had said that a very good bargain was made at \$7.50 on behalf of the Indians, but the minister of the interior had declared that the land would be a little while be worth \$100, and probably \$1,000, per acre, because of the improvement which would take place. Now when the land went up to that price, it would be worth from \$250,000 to \$2,500,000, and the amount had been done out of that province. The Indians of Metlakatla had been done out of \$3,300,000 to meet the wishes of a corporation.

The discussion continued until 6 o'clock, whereupon it dropped. Those who took part in it were Messrs. Gallagher, Macpherson, Smith, Ayresworth and others.

Ontario's Surplus

Toronto, Jan. 26.—In moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne, G. H. Ferguson, Grenville, announced that the surplus would be \$200,000, the revenue being in the neighborhood of seven millions.

TRUST COMPANIES

These corporations exist principally throughout Canada and the United States. Sometimes, in minds unacquainted with financial matters, these companies are confused with the so-called "Trusts." The general functions of Trust Companies is to receive money on deposit, to invest these funds in safe securities, to act as receiver, assignee, trustee, executor, administrator and guardian, and to take charge of real and personal property. Trust companies having wider powers than those of any class of non-profit institutions, have been named "The department stores of financial business." The growth and popularity of Trust companies is an evidence of its standing in the public mind. Its phenomenal financial success is indicated by the earnings, and the volume of its assets make it seem that the prospects are limitable only by the future success of the other great economic institutions.

PROVINCE WILL LINE UP IN GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT

(Continued from Page One.)

pathy there for the government and its candidate in the riding.

The Premier left Vernon at one o'clock Friday morning for Sicamous, where the Overseas Limited was caught, and he reached Vancouver at six o'clock in the evening. Thence he drove with Hon. F. Carter-Cotton to Burnie, where a highly satisfactory meeting was held, and yesterday the Premier got home from his arduous but thoroughly satisfactory trip, completing what is undoubtedly the most remarkable political tour ever undertaken in this province.

Only a Roorback

In an interview with the Colonist, the Premier referred to the supposed scandal which has been unearthed by the opposition as "a political roorback." He said: "I fully endorse the statement I made at Vernon to the effect that there is not a word of truth in the stories which have been circulated, and that the government courts the most searching inquiry. The licenses were granted to Caron and his associates in the usual way, and the interests of the province were not jeopardized to the slightest extent."

In dealing with the Kaian Island matter Premier McBride was equally emphatic. He spoke of the bargain entered into by the government as a good one, and pointed out that the strongest supporters of the Liberal party had been unable to advance anything but ineffective criticism in attacking the policy of the administration in that regard. At one of his meetings he had invited W. C. Wells, formerly chief commissioner of lands and works, to attend in order that he might have an opportunity to lay before him the arguments of the opposition against the course adopted in granting the Grand Trunk Pacific railway a site for its Pacific coast terminus.

The Ottawa Scheme

"At any rate," he continued, "anything of which the government might be accused sinks into insignificance when compared with the attempt of the Dominion government to defraud British Columbia of a large area of the choicest lands in the vicinity of Prince Rupert in behalf of that corporation. The reserve lands, as you know, are always carefully selected. Therefore those which the federal authorities would have given away are the choicest in that locality. They are the pickings. The quality of the lands sold by the provincial government to the G. T. P. cannot be compared with that of the Immense block which the Dominion government undertook to dispose of. Had they succeeded it would have been a colossal steal."

ELECTORS AT COLWOOD HEAR GOOD SPEECHES

(Continued from Page One.)

for their lack of interest in British Columbia. They had refused to improve the system of protection for the West coast despite the fact that shipwreck after shipwreck had taken place, and now they were they had, until recently, refused to allow salmon traps, and when they had done so had done it grudgingly and with bad grace. The Laurier government had refused the better terms to which the province was entitled, and had only consented to a paltry \$1,000,000—a sum such as Carnegie would grant Aberdeen university without an hour's thought.

He had read in the London Times that there was invested in the Argentine Republic, British capital to the extent of £200,000,000. Investment had been encouraged by the stable government of that country, and now that British Columbia had stable government, British capital would come into the province.

Mr. Stuart concluded amidst enthusiastic applause by calling upon his hearers to vote for Mr. Pooley.

MR. HELMECKEN

H. D. Helmecken referred in the warmest terms to Mr. Tatlow, of whom he spoke as "a man on whom you can thoroughly rely." A pleasant feature of the campaign had been the fact that throughout numerous orators had been found in the district itself. At Metehosin Mr. Inverarity had distinguished himself as a fluent orator, while this evening Mr. Stuart had nobly supported the stricken candidate. Mr. Bannister, too, who had fallen in the spirit of the time and was about to seek "better terms" for himself, had rendered yeoman service.

Mr. Helmecken devoted a large part of his address to an explanation of the so-called Kaian Island deal. This he described as a burning question, but all the same it was not the main issue and that issue must not be lost sight of. He gave a historical review showing clearly the strength of the province's case and the correct handling by Premier McBride.

Mr. Helmecken illustrated his remarks on the Kaian Island deal from a large map pinned to the wall. He

showed the tracts of land sold according to a previous agreement, to the G. T. P., for which \$10,000 had been paid—a rate of \$1 an acre. The government had retained of this 25 per cent or 2,500 acres. This 2,500 acres would, when the G. T. P. had developed their own portion, be greatly enhanced in value. This part of the deal was perfectly square—it was when the Dominion government had stepped in that complications had arisen. The federal authorities had tried to make an arrangement with the provincial government by which they might hold a "cultus palatich" with the G. T. P., and grant from 13,000 to 15,000 acres of good Indian reserve land to the corporation. They had asked the provincial authorities to give up their reversionary interests in these lands, but this the provincial government had refused, and the attempted steal had been prevented.

"If the Kaian Island deal was a bad one," said the speaker—"and I don't for a moment admit that it was—what can be said of the deal which the federal government would like to have made?"

It had been claimed that the 13,000 acres asked for was to be used by the G. T. P. for "terminal facilities," but surely that was rather a large grant for such purposes. The land asked for would soon be extremely valuable, and for the province to have given up its rights in it to the G. T. P. would have been iniquitous in the extreme.

"Is not this a good reason," concluded Mr. Helmecken, "for returning the present government to power? I for one believe it to have been an honest and a clean government. As Capt. Tatlow has shown, it has been able to meet all the attacks brought against it, and there can be no doubt but that it deserves to be returned to power."

Mr. Helmecken pointed out that Mr. Pooley had represented the district for 14 years, and never had done a thing which he had need to be ashamed of. He himself had had the honor of being in the House when Mr. Pooley was speaker, and never had a man better qualified occupied that dignified position. He exhorted his hearers to vote for Mr. Pooley and the Conservative government, which would not be controlled by the authorities at Ottawa.

As Mr. Helmecken left the platform he was asked by Mr. E. Rosten, the chairman, to give his opinion as a lawyer on a statement made by Mr. Jardine, to the effect that the government should have granted the Kaian Island lands to the G. T. P. on a 99-year lease. Mr. Helmecken pointed out that if Mr. Jardine read the act he would have found that it was not the power of the province to grant such a lease.

In reply to a question concerning the immigration policy of the government, Hon. Mr. Tatlow took the platform, and spoke at some length on the system, showing how efficient it really was, and how it was being improved all the time. Immigration was not only being induced, care was being taken to get the right sort of men, and the country was being strongly advertised throughout the world.

MR. INVERARITY

As the meeting was about to close, Mr. Inverarity took the platform and proceeded to point out the mean and unjustifiable character of certain attacks made by the Times upon himself. Because he had spoken at Metehosin in favor of Mr. Pooley, the Times had undertaken to stigmatize him as a "partizan returning officer." He was at all partizan, said Mr. Inverarity, it had been in favor of Mr. Jardine. On nomination day Mr. Jardine had neglected to name his election agent, and he, as returning officer, had pointed out the omission and assisted him to rectify the error due to his greenness. Mr. Pooley had been present, but raised no objection. He lived, he said, in two capacities—as a private citizen and as returning officer. It was in the former capacity that he had spoken at Metehosin; in the latter he promised to do his duty without fear, favor or affection to any man.

Mr. Inverarity's manly statement was greeted with applause, and the meeting, after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, broke up with hearty cheers.

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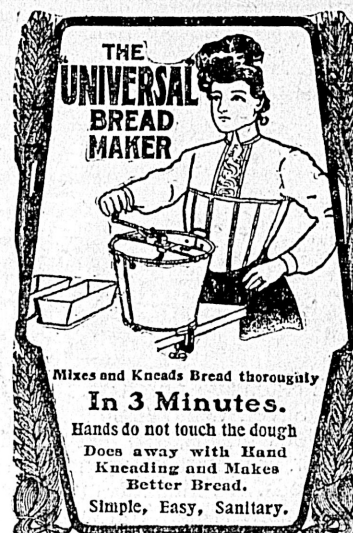
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Gorge Road, 9 room house, 1-2 acre ground, splendid property,	\$6,500
Pandora St., 8 room house, lots 60x120	\$4,100
Richmond Ave., 8 room house, lot 65x165	\$3,400
Moss St., 6 room house, 1-2 acre ground. A snap	\$2,500
Hillside Ave., 16 room house, 4 acres land	\$35,000
Rithet St., 5 room house, 50x180	\$2,000

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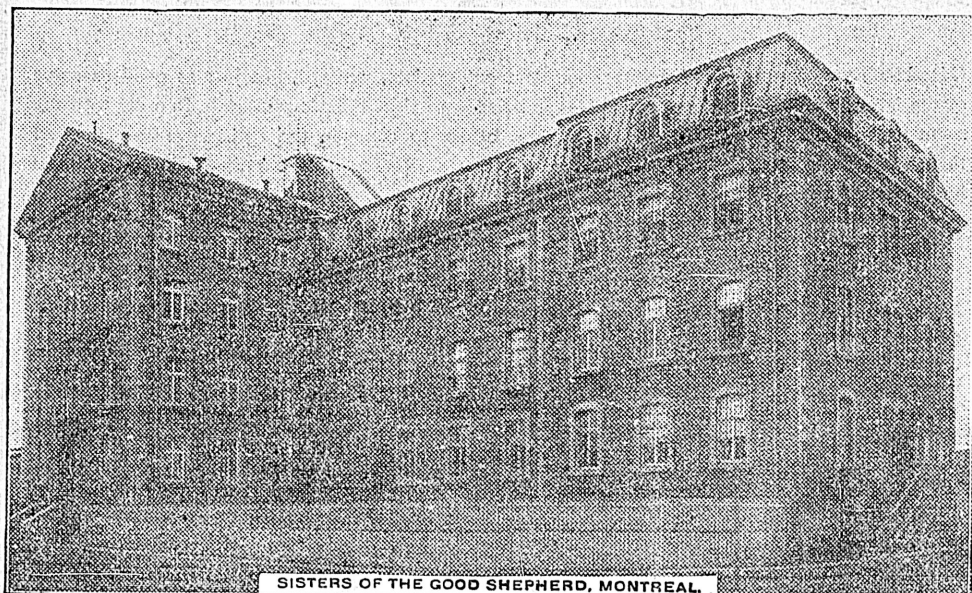
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SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MONTREAL.

HOSPITALS ALL OVER THE CONTINENT FIND PE-RU-NA VALUABLE IN TREATING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES

CATARRH of the respiratory organs is a common ailment in Canada for at least two-thirds of the year.

This condition is no doubt caused by the long, severe winters experienced in this part of the continent.

Therefore, when Peruna was discovered by Canadian people to be a reliable remedy for these catarrhal diseases, it at once became a popular medicine, not only among individuals and in families, but in the great hospitals, where it was used as a preventive and relief in hundreds of cases.

These institutions do not hesitate to give their endorsement of the remedy which has been so helpful in the treatment of their poor and sick.

Among these institutions is that of the Sisters of Good Shepherd, who gave the following endorsement:

The Peruna Company,

Columbus, Ohio,

Having used Peruna for the past few

months, for our sick and poor, we are

happy to say that it has given us great

satisfaction.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd,

August 20, 1903.

Montreal.

After a continued use of the remedy,

this institution has found no reason to

change its good opinion of the remedy

and expresses its satisfaction in the following terms:

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

REMAINED FOR WEEK

ON MURDER CHARGE

Williams Charged With Killing

Man on Salt Spring Given

Preliminary Hearing

George Williams, was charged with

the murder of Alfred Douglas at Bear-

point, Salt Spring Island, before

Police Magistrate Hall yesterday

morning, and was remanded until Friday

Col. F. B. Gregory has been retained

for the defence. An inquest on the

body of the victim of the killing was

held yesterday by the coroner Dr. E. C.

Hart, who went to the scene of the

murder to examine the witnesses.

The inquest was held at the table

in Williams' house where the men had

been playing cards and drinking prior

to the murder. The evidence of the

three men who were with Williams and

Douglas, William and Emmett Spar-

row, brothers-in-law of the murdered

man and William Norton, all half-

breeds, was heard, their stories being

similar in every particular. None of

them, saw the actual killing. They

were all five sitting at a table play-

ing cards and drinking, and "having a

good time" when Williams left the

table at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and

said he was going upstairs to bed. The

others continued to play. Soon after-

ward, Williams went from the room

into an adjoining one from which the

stairway led and said he wanted to

talk to the prisoner before he went to

bed. They heard Douglas start up-

stairs and before he had gone up more

than one or two steps they heard the

sound of Williams' rifle and the thud

of Douglas' body falling from the

stairs. All three stated there had been

no quarrel or fighting before Williams

left. The jury returned a verdict that

Douglas had been murdered by some

party unknown.

It is expected that Williams will

advance as a defence that the killing

took place in self defence. It seems

that all three witnesses who gave evi-

dence were stronger friends of the

slain man than of him, and there are

stories of a quarrel and of a knife

being used. The statement is that Wil-

liams fearing Douglas intended to at-

tack him with a knife when he pre-

vented the stairs, shot to prevent

the murdered man from going up to

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1903.

We found Peruna a relief in several

cases.

We can say it is a good tonic and we

are very thankful.

Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

When catarrh once fastens itself upon

the system it becomes an obstinate dis-

ease to eradicate.

A systemic remedy—one that reaches

every internal organ of the body—is an

absolute necessity.

Peruna is just such a remedy. It

searches out the cause of the disease,

healing and strengthening the mucous

membranes, and thus giving Nature an

opportunity to perform her part of the

restorative process.

One of the many hospitals which have

found Peruna of value in treating old and

obstinate cases of catarrh is the Hospital

St. John, who writes, as follows:

"We are happy to tell you that your

Peruna has given us satisfaction. Three

patients have tried it, one 63 years old,

Renou Dupuis, afflicted with catarrh, is

much relieved, more than he has been

for a number of years.

"A young girl, 15 years old, had an

obstinate cough, which half a bottle of

Peruna caused to disappear.

"As to myself, two bottles have con-

vinced me that Peruna is magnificent

as a tonic.

"Before the treatment I could not

walk for a quarter of an hour without

experiencing much fatigue. Now I can

walk a mile easily.

"Through these three cases we desire

to make known to the public the ef-

ficacy of your remedy."

Hospital St. John, of St. Johns,

Province of Quebec

A letter received from the same

institution reads as follows:

"Three weeks ago I wrote to tell

you how satisfactory we found

Peruna. We recommend it highly for

colds, coughs, catarrh and neuralgia.

"I have used it myself as a tonic with

the best results, taken as directed, half

a teaspoonful every half hour."

Mrs. Etta Booker, Dundurn, Sask.,

N. W. T., Canada, writes:

"I suffered with pelvic catarrh until

I wrote to Dr. Hartman, and after treat-

ment as he advised, I can say

I am now cured of this most trying

affliction, for which I am truly thank-

ful. I think Peruna the best medicine

for catarrh. I never felt better in my

life than I do at present."

Peruna not only promptly relieves

coughs and colds in their first stages,

but is equally prompt and efficient for

catarrhal diseases in the chronic stage.

Of course, it is only reasonable to

suppose that a great deal less medicine

will be necessary to cure a slight attack

of catarrh than would be required to

relieve the ailment after it had been al-

lowed to become chronic.

On the 27th of April last the scow, loaded with

270 tons of coal, was being taken to the

gas company's wharf at Rock Bay, when

she grounded. The tide was then at high

water and it being impossible to make any

further progress just then, the scow was

made fast, fore and aft, to some bunks of

logs, on the expectation that she

could be floated at next high tide. The

scow swung about three feet to one side,

settled on a broken pile, which protruded

a foot or eighteen inches, through the bot-

tom of the scow.

In November, 1905, the corporation let

a contract to defendant Rockett for a por-

tion of the work of removing the old Rock

Bay bridge and the construction of a new

one in lieu thereof. The new bridge is

narrower than the old one, with the result

that the outside row of new piles is some

20 feet inside the old row. In removing

the old piles the contractor pulled out some

others he cut off above the water and other

he broke off underneath the water. The

plaintiff attaches to one of the last-men-

tioned the cause of the damage.

The contractor (Rockett) was, under the

terms of the contract, to perform the work

"to the entire satisfaction of the city en-

gineer or inspector." These officials at the

trial contended that the snag was under

the mud and that when the scow settled

down into the mud in which the snag was

made a considerable depression, the snag

went through her bottom. At the time

the work was being done, the tide was at

its lowest at midnight, when alone a proper

inspection of the work could have been

made, but it does not appear from the evi-

dence that either the contractor or the

officials took any means of seeing whether

or not the outside row of piles protruded

from the mud. The scow, it is found, was

not cut off usually taken by scows going

to the gas company's wharf.

On all the facts the Hon. Judge found

that the corporation in the sum of \$225

and costs, with judgment for the corpora-

tion over against the contractor for the

same amount.

Mr. Blom, for plaintiff; Mr. Mann for

the corporation.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to

cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleed-

ing or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days,

or money refunded. 50c.

McEWEN-LENNIE

Pretty Wedding Ceremony Celebrated

at New Westminster on Wednesday

At the residence of the bride's par-

ents, New Westminster, on Wed-

nesday evening, Miss Eva Catherine

Lennie, third daughter of the Rev.

Robert Lennie, B.D., was united in

marriage to Howard Edwyn McEwen,

M.D., from McGill university. The

bridesmaids were Miss Lois Wood

and Miss Jean McEwen of Vancouver.

A large number of guests were pres-

ent at the ceremony. The happy cou-

ple were recipients of many beauti-

ful and valuable gifts, which was a

pleasing evidence of the popularity

and esteem in which they are regard-

ed.

The music of the evening was pre-

sided over by G. Jennings Burnett,

organist of St. John's church of this

city, who gave appropriate piano se-

lections from the works of Liszt, Cho-

pin, Wagner and Mendelssohn. After

the benediction, Mrs. C. Jennings

Burnett sang in a very sweet and ex-

pressive manner, by the bride's special

request, a song of Mr. Burnett's com-

posing; being a setting of the world-

wide favorite poem of the great Ger-

man poet, Heine, with the English

translation, "O Fair, O Sweet," etc.

This lady's singing was enjoyed with

marked attention and great appre-

ciation by all present, and made a

choice and fitting close to such a

happy event. The song is honored and

sung by Madame Antonio Dolores

(Trebelli), who is at present making

a great concert tour of the Antipodes

and Europe. This great artist has

written the Victoria composer, ex-

pressing her delight with it, remark-

ing on its pretty melody and musical

merit. The Burnett turned to the

city on Friday to resume his class of

piano pupils.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Egeria Ties Victoria

The first game for the championship of

Vancouver Island was played at Oak Bay

yesterday afternoon between the Victoria

United and Egeria, and resulted in a draw.

The Colonist.

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THE FACTS PLAINLY STATED

The facts of the case in regard to the Telqua coal leases are few and easily understood. Before recapitulating them, we shall state briefly the charge preferred by the Vancouver World, and repeated by the Victoria Times. It was as follows:

That the Transportation Exploration Company applied for leases of 32 sections of coal lands on the Pine river, which application was refused by Mr. Green because the lands were in the area out of which the Dominion government had the right to select 3,500,000 acres; that thereupon Sir Adolph Caron, president of the company, wrote to Mr. Green, offering him stock in the company and asking him to name some one who could hold the stock in his interest; that Mr. Green named Mr. Neil McKay; that Sir Adolph wrote to Mr. Green, stating that the stock was of the par value of \$37,000, and was intended as a free gift, and that thereupon the leases for the lands in the Pine River valley were issued to the Transportation Exploration Syndicate; that Sir Adolph Caron subsequently secured other leases covering land in the Telqua valley, in consideration of which a further interest in the company was given to Mr. McKay for Mr. Green. There were some further references to negotiations with which the name of Mr. Cuppage was connected, but it is now admitted that these were baseless.

Such is the charge. Here are the facts:

In 1904 several people applied for licenses to prospect for coal in the Telqua valley. The applications were irregular and no action was taken upon them until the irregularities had been rectified, whereupon they took the regular course, and in January, 1906, the applicants became entitled to leases of the ground prospected. These leases were issued in regular course. At the time of issue, the Transportation Exploration Company asked that one might be issued in its name, but the request was not complied with for the reason that the company was not registered in this province. The transaction was at this stage, as far as the Telqua lands were concerned, fully complete and ended. There was nothing more to be done by the applicants, the government or any one else. Subsequently the company mentioned applied for coal license covering lands in the Pine River valley. The applications were promptly refused by Mr. Green, because the part of the province in question was under a quasi reserve pending the selection by the Dominion of 3,500,000 acres. The application was pressed by the company, and considerable correspondence passed between the government and the solicitor for the company, but the refusal of Mr. Green was supported by the government, and no licenses or leases were issued to the company or any one else over lands in the Pine River valley.

Now take up the charges serially: That the company's first application was for leases in the Pine River valley. This is untrue.

That on being refused this application, the company gave Mr. McKay for Mr. Green stock in its undertaking, and that thereupon the leases were issued. This is absolutely false.

That the company subsequently applied for, and obtained, leases over lands in the Telqua valley. This, while not absolutely false, is a misstatement of the facts as to dates.

That in consideration of the issue of these leases the company gave Mr. Green a further interest in its undertaking. This is absolutely false.

We repeat Mr. Green's own statement in regard to the offer of stock. It is as follows:

"After the licenses in the Telqua valley were granted, and before the applications for licenses in the Pine River district were before the department, Caron, whom I know very well, wrote me, saying he desired to allot me a few shares of stock in a company to be organized. I did not wish any of the stock. Mr. McKay, then secretary to the Premier, was in my office when I received the letter. I did not show it to him, saying I did not want the stock, and that if he cared to take it he could have it, remarking that while I did not consider it of much value, it possibly might be worth something to him some day. He

signed his willingness to take the stock, and I notified Caron to issue it to him."

We promised the readers of the Colonist to give them the facts, and here they are. We do not feel called upon to justify Mr. Green's action in discussing the issue of stock to any one, but we draw attention to the fact that no proposal of the kind was made to him, while anything was pending in his department. The matter of the Telqua leases had been wholly closed, and as far as any one knew the company had nothing to ask or expect from the government. The fact that after the stock was offered to Mr. Green, every application made by the company to the department was refused, shows very plainly that if the company had hoped to gain Mr. Green's favor by offering him the stock, it reckoned without its host.

There is nothing in the whole transaction which in any way reflects upon the government as a whole or the administration of the Lands and Works Department in particular. It is not possible to prevent base-minded people from putting any evil construction that best suits their diseased imagination upon any and every transaction in public and private life, but decent people will not allow such things to influence them.

There is the whole story, and no unprejudiced man can say that it reflects upon the government in the slightest degree.

RATHER LOW TACTICS

In an election dodger that is being circulated by the Opposition, reference is made to the grant of the two blocks of land in Southeast Kootenay to the Canadian Pacific, about which there was such an uproar some four years ago. The voters are asked by this precious dodger to remember that Messrs. McBride and Eberts were members of the government, which made the order-in-council authorizing these grants. That is quite true. So also was Mr. W. C. Wells, Liberal candidate at the present election in Golden; so also was Mr. J. D. Prentice, an active Liberal, and so also was Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir, Messrs. McBride and Eberts had exactly as much to do with passing the order-in-council as had Messrs. Dunsmuir and Prentice, and not nearly as much as Mr. Wells. We are not going into the merits of the transaction at all. The present government is not responsible for it, and whether it was a bad or a good one makes no difference in the connection with this election.

There is a regular routine through which all orders-in-council go; but the final stage before they are passed, is that they are recommended by the responsible minister under whose department the subject matter comes. In the case referred to the Lands and Works Department was charged with the subject matter, and the recommendation would in ordinary course be made by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. W. C. Wells. The evidence as published shows that in this case Mr. Wells made the recommendation, and that it was adopted by the whole cabinet. As a matter of fact, so far as anything appears in the evidence to the contrary, Mr. McBride probably regarded the matter simply as one of routine, just as Mr. Prentice did. We mention their names because they were not at any time in any way connected with the transaction in the public mind except in the necessary way that every minister present at a meeting of the executive is connected with every transaction that is put through. Any connection that Mr. Eberts may have had with it was fully gone into and cleared up satisfactorily to everybody, except those who scented a huge scandal and were disappointed when it did not materialize.

The unfairness of the Opposition tactics consists in the attempt to make Messrs. McBride and Eberts responsible for an act, done on the recommendation of one of the most prominent members of the present Opposition.

THE SALE OF THE RESERVATION

The effort of the Dominion government, to induce the provincial government to surrender its reversionary interest in the 13,000 acres near Prince Rupert to the Grand Trunk Pacific, was discussed in Parliament yesterday. It does not seem that Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, made a very conclusive defence of the transaction, while that advanced by Mr. Templeman was worse than none at all. In fact the Minister of Inland Revenue seems to have simply made a fruitless effort to draw a red herring across the scent. If any one can discover any connection between what Mr. Bodwell may have done in connection with the sale of Kalien Island and the request, almost equivalent to a demand, from the Dominion government that the province should surrender its reversionary right to the 13,000 acres he must possess much more ingenuity than falls to the lot of the average man. There is absolutely no connection between the two things. Moreover Mr. Templeman was not quite frank in what he said. He ought to know that, while negotiations were carried on to a certain extent with Mr. Bodwell, it was understood at all phases of the negotiations that the land was for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the sale was not consummated until after the Grand Trunk Pacific had come sufficiently into the transaction to remove all doubt as to the object for which the land was to be used. Mr. Templeman, as a minister of the crown, ought to have fulfilled the obligation to perfect frankness more strongly than he appears to have done.

We direct special attention to the views expressed by Mr. Stockton, who

'THERE IS A BEE ON IT.'

SHOTBOLT'S Compound Balsam of Honey is just the medicine you need for a cold and cough, but be sure the cut of the BEE is on the label. 50 cents a Bottle.

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE
59 JOHNSON STREET OPPOSITE HOTEL VICTORIA

is undoubtedly one of the best-informed and most fair-minded men in Parliament. It was made very clear during the debate that the Dominion government had taken a very extraordinary course and that its interference with the administration of the affairs of this province was something that could not be justified.

The more this matter is considered, the more extraordinary does the action of the Dominion government appear. What right had that government to attempt to dictate or even to suggest to that provincial government what it ought to do? We could understand that it might say to the provincial government that the Grand Trunk Pacific wanted the 13,000 acres, and that arrangements having been made to extinguish the right of the Indians, the Department of the Interior would be glad to learn upon what terms the province would part with its reversionary interest. If such a request had been preferred, it would then have been for the provincial government to make a proposal. It might have asked a cash payment, or, what would have been better, it might have insisted upon retaining an interest in the 13,000 acres similar to that retained in the 10,000 acres on Kalien Island. Instead of that, there came what can at the very least be called a peremptory request to surrender the reversionary interest to the railway company. Mr. Templeman seems to think that it was all right on the part of the Dominion to make the request and throw upon the provincial government the responsibility of acceding to or declining it; but this is a view of the case that is hardly worthy of the Minister. He surely does not look upon the government of which he is a member as simply a purchasing agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

THE LATE A. G. BLAIR

The death of the Hon. Andrew George Blair will be deeply regretted by thousands of people all over the Dominion. Notwithstanding certain inexplicable events of very recent years, Mr. Blair must be regarded as one of the ablest men, who have ever been in public life in Canada, and those who knew him best were the most surprised at the remarkable course followed by him since his resignation from the Laurier ministry. His recent into political life was very probable. In all likelihood he would have been a candidate for Victoria, N. B., where a vacancy had just been created by the appointment of Mr. Costigan to the Senate. There is very little doubt that he would have easily have been elected, as will be admitted by all persons, who know the constituency.

Mr. Blair was not really an old man, as public men go. He was yet on the right side of sixty-three, and he ought to have been good, in the ordinary course of things, for many years of active service. He aged somewhat rapidly after the drowning of his favorite daughter, while skating at Ottawa, and the unexpected death of one of his sons, on the very threshold of a promising manhood, also affected him very deeply. He never seemed quite the same man after these tragic events.

He had been before the public for so long a time that he seemed to be an older man than he was. His entry into political life was in 1865, when he was only 21 years of age, on which occasion he took a very active part in the historic Fisher-Pickard election in New Brunswick, which was the turning point in the campaign of Confederation. Fisher, the successful candidate and the champion of Confederation, gave credit to young Blair for most of glory of the victory. Mr. Blair entered political life, when he was a lawyer struggling to gain a practice, and with his wife, his mother and two sisters dependent upon him for support. He met defeat after defeat, finally securing a seat in the House, and, after leading the Opposition for four years, formed the government, which has continued in power, though with several changes in the premiership and other departments, ever since 1882. He carried the government successfully through three general elections, and in fact almost annihilated all opposition. At the time he was called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to take a seat in the cabinet, he was unquestionably the strongest man, who had ever been in public life in New Brunswick.

He was very successful at the bar, and as a business man was far-seeing and enterprising. As a speaker he was in his younger days very powerful, although he did not take very high rank in Parliament. The reason probably was that he had been accustomed so long to be in the centre of the stage that he was unable to play a secondary role very well. This fact doubtless contributed to his failure to work harmoniously with his colleagues in the cabinet. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier once said of him, "he had been accustomed to play a lone hand."

The principal act in his political career in the New Brunswick legislature was the abolition of the legislative council; his great work at Ottawa was the establishment of the Railway Commission. Undoubtedly the greatest error of his life was his resignation from the Chairmanship of the Commission. Personally he was

a very likable man. He attached his friends to him with a strong personal attachment. His most intimate business and political associates up to the very last were men, with whom he had been on terms of close intimacy since boyhood.

Few Eastern men had greater faith in the West than he. His first great political disappointment was his failure to induce his colleagues to consent to the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway as a public work. When told in the fall of 1896 that J. J. Hill was shaping his course to get a road through southern British Columbia to the Coast, he replied: "He will have to move fast to get there before I will." He was a believer in government ownership, and on the occasion of his second visit to Victoria declared himself in private to be determined to secure a government-owned road from ocean to ocean. The refusal of his colleagues to accept his counsel on that point and the contract formed with the Grand Trunk Pacific seemed to throw him completely off his balance. His career closed in disappointment, for he was a man of broad views and almost boundless ambition.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

At the beginning of each year, when the large chartered banks are publishing their statements for the year just closed, the general public have an opportunity of studying one of the safest barometers of general trade conditions that is possible in Canada. A week ago we published the annual statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; today we have pleasure in drawing attention to the statement of another of the financial institutions of Canada, of which all Canadians feel so justly proud. The comparative figures published by the Royal Bank of Canada are interesting not only to those directly in touch with the bank, either as shareholders or as customers, but to the general public as an index of the increased volume of business which is going on around us.

To provide for their increasing business the bank have, during the past year, increased their capital by \$900,000, and as the Reserve Account shows an increase of \$990,000, they have an increase under these two heads of \$1,890,000, the total figures of capital and reserve on December 31st being \$8,290,000. The assets of the bank have increased from \$36,373,576 to \$45,437,516, being an increase of 25 per cent in the year. The deposits by the public have increased from \$26,435,658 to \$32,464,685, being also an increase of almost 25 per cent, the percentage of immediately available assets to liabilities to the public being no less than 66 per cent. The net profits for the year, after allowing for all contingencies, amounted to \$604,495, against \$491,918 in 1905, the dividend paid to shareholders, which at the beginning of 1905 was at the rate of 8 per cent, is at the end of 1906 being paid at the rate of 10 per cent. We know of no better gauge of the general prosperity of our country than these figures from one of our strongest financial institutions.

The bank has lately purchased a site on Government street, on which it is intended in the near future to erect for their own use a building which will be in keeping with the requirements of their business, and will be a credit and an ornament to our city.

We are advised that a writ has been issued by Mr. R. F. Green against the World Publishing Company of Vancouver for libel arising out of its statements in regard to the alleged issuing of coal leases to the Transportation Exploration Company. Mr. Green and the World must settle the question between them in their own way, but the public have a right to draw their own conclusions from the facts, and these must be that the government has been shamelessly maligned without the shadow of an excuse.

CONCERT AT HOSPITAL

Good Programme of Music Which is to Be Rendered This Afternoon

The programme arranged for the concert at the Royal Jubilee Hospital this afternoon is of a particularly elaborate nature. No pains has been spared in getting it up, and it promises to be one of the best musical treats provided in this city for some time past. The programme in full will be as follows:

Organ Solo—Cornelius Mercus...Mendelssohn
Arthur Longfield.
Violin Solo—Miss Nora McCoy..... Selected
Vocal Solo—The Arena..... Roeckel
Wellington Dowler.
Vocal Solo—Just for Today..... Anon
Mrs. Hinton.
Vocal Solo—Beloved Is Morn...Aylward
H. F. Ives.
Vocal Solo—The Children's Home...Cowan
Miss Jeanne Bishop.

The concert will commence at a quarter to 4, on the conclusion of the service. It will be held in corridor of the hospital.

If you are Constipated, dull or bilious, or have a hollow lifeless complexion, try Lax-ets just once to see what they will do for you. Lax-ets are little toothsome Candy tablets—nice to eat, nice in effect. No griping, no pain, just a gentle laxative effect that is pleasantly desirable. Handy for the vest pocket or purse. Lax-ets meet every desire. Lax-ets come to you in beautiful lithographed metal boxes at 6 cents and 25 cents. Sold by C. H. Bowes.

The lady's jacket drawn for at Salmon's store yesterday was won by Miss Woodhill with No. 77.

Furniture Sale

Of odd pieces of high-class furniture—a little out of date, perhaps, but just as good as some of the latest patterns, but a good deal less in price—to clear them out quick. In order to make room for several carloads now on the way, and others to come in the spring, we have marked them away down in price. We accumulate very few slow sellers, as our life-long experience in buying teaches us what not to buy.

Buffet

Made of golden oak, very highly polished, size of top 16x44 inches, has nice shaped British bevel plate mirror, size 10x24 inches, has two small drawers and one large one, has one large cupboard with double doors, has polished brass trimmings, and is a grand bargain.

Price, \$30.00

Buffet

Made of golden quartered oak, polished, size of top 20x40 inches, has nice shaped British bevel plate mirror, size 10x34 inches, at back, contains two drawers and two cupboards and bottle rack.

Price, \$35.00.



Buffet

Made of golden quartered oak, size of top 18x50 inches, has British bevel plate mirror in back, 12x45 inches, has two small drawers and one large one, two cupboards and bottle rack, nicely carved and has polished brass trimmings, is a handsome and desirable piece of furniture.

Price, \$50.00.

Buffet

Made of golden quartered oak, beautiful flaked oak, has specially selected top, size 20x40, has nice shaped British bevel plate mirror, 8x32 inches, has neat shelf, also two small drawers and one long one, and shelf for front.

Price, \$37.50.

Buffet

Similar in design to illustration, made of golden quartered oak, highly polished, has shaped British bevel plate mirror in top, size 40x18 inches, size of top 62x48 inches, is a beautiful piece of furniture.

Price, \$47.50.

Sideboard

Made of beautiful golden oak, very highly polished, size of top 24x41 inches, has British bevel plate mirror 18x36 inches, has handsome top shelf and two small ones, standards upholding them nicely shaped, has large lined silver drawer and two small ones, has two cupboards with nicely carved doors, has one large linen drawer and has cast brass trimmings.

Price, \$38.00.

Sideboard

Made of lovely quartered golden flaked oak, size of top 24x60, has very handsome top shelf at back with invisible drawers, has nice shaped British bevel plate mirror above shelf, 12x54 inches, has three medium-sized drawers and two cupboards, and is indeed a splendid bargain.

Price, \$68.00.



China Cabinet

Made of quartered antique oak, stands 72 inches high and 30 inches wide, has three adjustable shelves, has bent glass door and glass sides.

Price, \$24.00.

China Cabinet

Made of selected golden quartered oak, stands 57 inches high and is 39 inches wide, has two glass doors, nicely paneled, and shelf underneath; this piece of furniture is also suitable for a bookcase and is a good value.

Price, \$30.00.

Parlor Cabinet

Made of birch mahogany, polished, has three large shaped shelves and two small ones, has beautifully shaped British bevel plate mirror at top, size 15x26 inches, is of very handsome design.

Price, \$16.00.

Parlor Cabinet

Made of birch mahogany, highly polished, has three large shaped shelves and three small ones, has nice shaped bevel plate mirror at back, over top shelf, 10x18 inches, and one square mirror underneath, top shelf at back 10x26 inches, is of most exquisite design.

Price, \$20.00.

Music Cabinet

Made of golden oak, very highly finished, has one large cupboard with five shelves, has one drawer and nice shaped British bevel plate mirror, 6x20 inches, in top.

Price, \$12.00.

Music Cabinet

Made of birch mahogany, polished, has one large cupboard with double doors, has six drawers and polished brass trimmings, has handsomely shaped legs and is a grand bargain.

Price, \$25.00.

Parlor Table

Made of golden oak, polished, size of top 24x24 inches, is nicely carved, has beautiful twisted designed legs.

Price, \$6.50.

Reed Table

Made of best selected reed, with nice oak top, 18x28 inches, and oak shelf underneath.

Price, \$10.50.

Library Table

Made of French magnolia, size of top 36x49 inches, has bottom shelf and polished brass trimmings.

Price, \$10.00.

Reed Settee

Made of very best selected reed, has very comfortable seat and low arms.

Price, \$6.75.

Piano Chair

Made of best selected reed, is of handsome and artistic design, has nice high back.

Price, \$8.50.

Dining Room Chairs

There are just a few of these lovely chairs left. Made of oak, in golden and antique finish, spring seat, upholstered and covered with No. 1 leather, backs are also upholstered and covered with leather, and are of very handsome designs.

Each, \$7.00, \$9.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.

There are also a great many other nice things at greatly reduced prices, so do not miss this grand opportunity of purchasing high-class furniture cheap. NOW is your time.

Mail Orders Receive Our Best Attention.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers

VICTORIA, B. C.



Everybody Smokes Old Chum

Store Entered

The police were informed yesterday morning that the restaurant and news stand of R. W. Buller on the C. P. R. dock at Belleville street, was broken into some time on Friday night or yesterday morning and cigars and cigarettes taken to the value of ten dollars.

Police Court

In the city police court yesterday morning a Chinese was fined \$3.50 for being drunk and disorderly. He was the first of his race to appear on that charge for some years. This celestial was noisy, and after trying to oust the customers of several saloons, he started to Chinatown, imitating a cowboy after a rodeo.

PIMPLES STOPPED IN FIVE DAYS

Every Possible Skin Eruption Cured in Marvelously Quick Time by the New Calcium Treatment

Send for Free Sample Package Today

Bolls have been cured in 3 days, and some of the worst cases of skin diseases have been cured in a week, by the wonderful action of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. These wafers contain as their main ingredient, the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you. They are the most powerful blood purifier and skin clearer ever discovered, and they never derange the system.

No matter what you suffer from, pimples, blackheads, acne, red rash, spots, blotches, rash, tetter or any other skin eruption, you can get rid of them long before other treatments can even begin to show results.

Don't go around with a humiliating, disgusting mass of pimples and blackheads on your face. A face covered over with these disgusting things makes people turn away from you, and breeds failure in your life work. Stop it. Read what an Iowa man said when he woke up one morning and found he had a new face:

"By George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads, and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calcium Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks, I am so grateful to you."

You can depend upon this treatment being a never-failing cure.

Just send us your name and address in full, today, and we will send you a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, free of cost. After you have tried the sample and been convinced that all we say is true, you will go to your nearest druggist and get a 50c box and be cured of your facial trouble. They are in tablet form, and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are—cured and happy.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address: P. A. Stuart, Co., 55 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

FAIRALL—On Monday, January 21st inst., the wife of W. Fairall, of a daughter.

DIED

FEARS—In this city on Thursday, 24th January, Mary Ann, beloved wife of George Fears, of "Crofters Farm," of Metcalfe, was born in Liverpool, England, and was 56 years of age.

The funeral will take place from the family residence on Sunday next, January 27th, at 2:30 p. m., to St. Mary's cemetery. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

DEVOTION—At the residence of Mr. Driver, Tonline avenue, on Saturday, January 26th, George Devotion, at the age of 78 years, a native of Warwickshire, England.

The funeral will take place from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Home, on Tuesday, January 26th, at 2 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

MAINLAND and BRITISH LION CIGARS
WHOLESALE
SIMON LEISER & CO.
E. A. MORRIS
VICTORIA, B.C.

BUSINESS TO COME BEFORE THE COUNCIL

Regular Weekly Aldermanic Session Tomorrow Evening to be Important One

The regular weekly session of the city council, which will take place tomorrow evening, promises to be an important one, much business of an interesting nature being billed for the consideration of the aldermen. In the course of the past week notices of several motions have been posted by sundry of the councillors, and with the routine business in addition, there is material on hand for a long session.

In the first place during the coming meeting matters with regard to the settlement of the Songhees reserve question between the city and the provincial government, will be put in trim for a satisfactory closure. Yesterday His Worship posted a notice to the effect that at Monday's meeting he would take steps to have a by-law introduced. The title will be the Songhees Indian Reserve and Land Arrangement by-law, and it will, if passed, have the effect of ratifying the agreement arrived at between the city and the government, as given in these columns some time ago. Once the by-law is passed the original settlement of the reserve question will be entirely in the hands of the federal government and the Indians themselves.

The Mayor has given notice to the effect that he will take steps to appoint a special commission of inquiry to examine into the causes of the universal freezing of water mains during the past cold spell. His Worship states that it is hoped that some of the water system against such trouble in the future.

Ald. Fullerton will make two important motions. In the first place he will move that some steps be taken for the remedying of the present dangerous, unsightly and unsanitary state of the Spring Ridge gravel pits, and in the second place, will move that a resolution be forwarded to the legislature at its next session, recommending that universal suffrage be adopted in this city.

Regarding the Spring Ridge gravel pits, Ald. Fullerton has strong views, and is of the opinion that something should be done, and at once. The city has now secured a source of gravel at Saanich, and consequently there is no longer need for the pits to be kept open. It has been suggested that the streets which at present cease abruptly on the brink of steep precipices, be graded gradually down into the pits, and the gravel carried out of this work. On the other hand many citizens are of the opinion that the gravel pits would make a splendid public park, and favor their purchase by the city.

Ald. Gleason will move that the decision of the council to defer the consideration of the Victoria Labor Protective association for an increase of 25 cents a day (in the wages of day laborers in the employ of the city) until the passing of the estimates, should be reconsidered, and that the matter be dealt with at once.

Lecture on China

The postponed lecture on China by C. E. Moore, and musical entertainment, will take place in St. Barnabas' schoolroom on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Savory has been confined to her room for the past week with a severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Williamson-Taylor and Miss Taylor of Edmonton are staying at the Driad. Mr. Taylor is visiting her friends on the mainland, and will be absent from the city for a few weeks.

Benedict family has so far recovered from the attack of la grippe as to be able to resume his classes in musical instruction. W. S. Weeks and A. W. Taylor of the W. S. Weeks company of Edmonton are in the city looking over the real estate situation.

Senator Macdonald, who has been confined to his bed for the last three weeks suffering from a serious attack of the grippe, was slightly better yesterday, and the doctors hope that he will from now on progress favorably towards recovery.

George T. Young, of Calgary, has purchased a residence on the George, where he intends ultimately to make his home. During his visit to Victoria Mr. Young purchased several other properties through Messrs. Matson & Coles.

Capt. W. E. Holmes, formerly of Victoria, who has been on the Yukon for a number of years, and who arrived at Seattle a few days ago, suffered another accident at the Sound city, his right arm being dislocated. Mrs. Holmes, who is now at Dawson, is suffering from hemorrhage of the stomach.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

The Driad

T. J. Greenman, Seattle; Geo. A. Leckly, Seattle; Mrs. Joe. Quirk, Seattle; Miss Quirk, Seattle; Jno. J. Bamfield, Vancouver; E. W. Bicks, Montreal; G. W. Birks, Montreal; H. H. Thomas, Montreal; Geo. Eadie, Montreal; H. H. Patch, Montreal; A. V. Robins, Vancouver; O. J. Humphrey and wife, Seattle; R. H. Mellen, Seattle.

The King Edward

Dr. L. T. Leachy, Port Townsend; C. S. Bly, Seattle; R. B. Raymond, Vancouver; Capt. B. O. Combe and wife, S. S. Restorer, Esquimalt; W. Wright, S. S. Restorer; J. L. Sallison, S. S. Restorer; F. A. Brewer, Nelson; Jas. Hunter, Rossland; Jas. M. Levy, Vancouver.

The Dominion

Harry Lowe, Three Forks; W. J. Sanders and wife, Winnipeg; W. Altonhead, Nanaimo; Mrs. C. A. Sheehan, W. H. Sheehan, Jr., Goldfield; Miss Isabel Frazer, Winnipeg; Miss F. Squire, Winnipeg; Mrs. V. Lee, Seattle; J. J. Lister, Seattle; A. A. Johnson, Seattle; D. Nicholson, Ladysmith; D. C. McCraig, Portage la Prairie; J. R. McDonald, Andrew Mitchell, Margaret; K. C. D. Edmondson, F. S. Watson and wife, Edmonton; C. Hoard, Vancouver; H. McKay and wife, Brandon; M. S. Daly and wife, Olds; D. Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Taylor and daughter, Edmonton; R. North and wife, Milliet, Alta.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Curtis, Penitence; J. Davidson, New York.

The Victoria

R. T. Hart and wife, Seattle; J. T. St. Louis, Seattle; R. Christenson, Anacortes; F. W. Irish, Winnipeg.

E. M. Hodgkinson, Vancouver; V. T. Slough, West Barnaby; C. G. Langley, West Vancouver; T. Westwood; R. T. Allison.



FIT-REFORM

Wardrobe

THE BIG CLOTHING SALE

WILL CONTINUE FOR

ONE WEEK LONGER

FIT-REFORM

ALLEN & CO., 73 GOVERNMENT STREET

Nanaimo; Jas. Cargo, Indian Head; D. S. Higgs, South Pender; W. A. McCullough, Ketchikan; John W. Harris, Corralle, Sask.; D. Gibbard, Corralle, Sask.; H. Cue, Tacoma.

The Balmoral

H. J. Downey, Sidney; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Cowichan; Mrs. Wilkinson, Cobble Hill; Mrs. Hollings, Cobble Hill; Mrs. Carler, Crofton; Mr. Meredith and family, Winnipeg; Mr. and Miss Foster, Winnipeg.

High School Exams.

The pupils from the Victoria High school who are attending the first year's course in science at the McGill University college at Vancouver, have maintained the reputation of the local institution of learning in the examinations, the result of which have just been made known. Only three representatives from this city have been attending taking this course, and all have acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. So far only the results of the examinations in geometrical drawing, dynamics and physics have been made known. Among the three students from city, P. G. Gill stands at the head. In these subjects he passed first in geometrical drawing and physics, and second in dynamics. H. E. White passed fourth in geometrical drawing, second in dynamics and third in physics. L. P. Macrae passed first in geometrical drawing and dynamics and third in physics.

DEATH AND MISS MARLOWE.

Music and Drama.
A doctor said Julia Marlowe as Juliet one night in Pittsburgh, and was tremendously impressed. Only, in the powerful death scene, there was a technical error. "Miss Marlowe," the doctor said at a reception the next day, "I admired your Juliet profoundly. But impersonation was a work of art. But pardon me—don't you know that a corpse doesn't stiffen for at least six hours after death?"

Miss Marlowe answered in the drawl that she reserves for such speeches: "Now, doctor, do you think I'm going to keep my audiences waiting six hours for me to stiffen?"

CATARH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effectual Cure For It.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

Catarh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, a flickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harrison, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Distas, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. R. S. Wickman, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge (therefrom) passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion. Catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send your name and address today for a free trial package and see for yourself. Address: P. A. Stuart, Co., 58 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

New Advertisements

(Too Late for Classification)

WANTED—Two chamber maids. Apply Balmoral Hotel.

WANTED—A competent nurse. Apply Mrs. A. H. Cotton, Pemberton road.

WANTED—Lady help for town, two children. Chalmers cook kept. Apply Box 281 P. O., Victoria.

YOUR FUTURE FORETOLD. FREE.—To prove the superiority of my life readings above all others, I will send yours free, with special forecast for this year. Send 5c. silver, addressed envelope and birth date, and get a fortune worth having. Alma Zito Co., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Five acres, mostly heavily wooded, four miles and highly improved house and buildings. Colonel 736, 127

WANTED—Young man for bookkeeper. Must understand lumber measurements and have good references. Moore & Whittington.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, owner leaving province, horse, harness and rubber tyre trap. Apply T. A. Barlow, Victoria Transfer Stables.

TO LET—Seven room house, five rooms furnished, for three or four months. Gas, electric light, coal and gas stoves. Rent \$25.00 per month. Apply 110 E. Main St.

WANTED—A well furnished house with 20 to 30 rooms or more. Address Box 787, Colonist office.

WANTED—Two first class carpenters. D. H. Hale, Elford street.

TO LET—A furnished five-roomed cottage. Apply 321 1/2 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of the Victoria Yacht Club House. Tenders to be in on or before 2nd February, 1907. No tender necessarily accepted. W. H. Langley, 39 Government street.

WANTED—At once, a nice furnished bungalow or cottage; six rooms, no children, modern conveniences, good rent offered. Apply at first to 69 Iac street.

A LADY can receive boarders (convalescing or otherwise) in a most comfortable country home, 6 miles outside of Victoria. Apply 90 Bee street.

WANTED AT ONCE—A general servant. Apply 51 Work street, Rock Bay.

FOR SALE—Good general purpose mare (weight 1220 lbs., 33 John street.

WANTED—Lady clerk for typewriting and shorthand. Previous experience requisite. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience to P. O. Drawer 722, Victoria.

WANTED—Carpenter and salesman. Apply 38 Broad street.

TO LET—Elegantly furnished bedroom and sitting room, two minutes' walk from Dominion Hotel. Breakfast if required. Address Box 805 Colonist.

FOR SALE—Good restaurant as a going concern, cheap and paying well. Ill health cause of selling. Apply 77 John street.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—In B. C. and elsewhere, to sell the only lock ever made—the Miller Keyless Lock. Exclusive territory given Easy to sell. One man made \$25.00 in one day. W. H. Smith, General Agent, Ladysmith, B. C.

AGENTS—Don't waste time on old propositions; make money! Latest invention, making ice without machinery, using our chemicals and water. Used in every household, saloon, butcher shop, ice-cream manufactory, etc. Send \$1.00 for outfit. Milwaukee Chemical Co., Dept. 1, Milwaukee, Wis.

PERSONAL

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Matrimonial paper containing advertisements marriageable people, many rich, from all sections of the United States and Canada, mailed free. M. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. J. Skinner and family take this opportunity to thank their many friends for their kindness and assistance so spontaneously extended to them in their hour of trouble, especially to those who so kindly donated flowers.

MRS. J. A. SKINNER.

COAL

KINGHAM & CO.

SALE NEWS

SALE NEWS

The Corset for Dancing Par Excellence

"Wherever Beauty and Fashion Congregate You Will Find the American Lady Corset"

The American Lady Corset

THIS celebrated corset, for which we are sole agents, is specially adapted to be worn with evening gowns. It gives the UTMOST grace, combined with the UTMOST ease. See the new models. Our new corset-fitting room is now open.

For the Lieutenant-Governor's Ball

WE HAVE hurried through by express, a consignment of AMERICAN LADY CORSETS, MODEL 180, which is a new model cut low for evening wear, but just high enough to thoroughly support the bust, finished with satin and lace trimmings and hose supporters at\$3.50

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS

HENRY YOUNG & CO.
DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC. Government Street, Victoria

ACREAGE

IN THE NORTH END OF TOWN FOR SALE

A. W. JONES
Limited. 28 Fort Street.

A Nice Property Very Cheap

5 ROOMED COTTAGE, almost new; stone foundation and every modern convenience; lot 60x132, situated on good street in Victoria West, only\$2,400.

GRANT & LINEHAM
2 VIEW STREET

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS
7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

Satin Finish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

The Latest Old and New Styles in Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied designs that were in use during the 17th century.

We also carry Lime Cement: Plaster of Paris Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

5 Days More, and Don't You Forget It, We Move to Our New Premises

46 Government St.

30 pairs of Men's Lace and Congress Boot at\$1 per pair Cheaper than stealing them.

Ladies Button Boots, 2 1/2 to 5 in sizes, at75c Regular price \$3 to \$4.

EVERYTHING REDUCED TO SAVE MOVING EXPENSE

J. FULLERTON
62 YATES STREET

LONDON HOUSE CLOTHING AUCTION SALE

And getting goods at their own price. Why Not You.

Auction Saturday afternoon, 3 p. m. sharp.

Also

Saturday Evening at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

We have absolutely no control of the goods once the Auctioneer has put them up.

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
47 Johnson St. Victoria

Messrs. WILLIAMS & JANION
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
51 FORT STREET

Hold Weekly Sales of

Furniture

Sales held at private residences and stock sales by arrangement.

The Auctioneer. Stewart Williams

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

NOTICE

MR. EBERTS

Will address the electors of Saanich at the following places:

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL HOUSE
Boleskine Road
Monday, 28th Inst

OAK BAY SCHOOL HOUSE
Tuesday, 29th Inst

ROYAL OAK SCHOOL HOUSE
Wednesday, 30th Inst

TEMPERANCE HALL
CEDAR HILL
Thursday, 31st Inst

AGRICULTURAL HOTEL
SAANICHTON
Friday, 1st February

Chair will be taken at 8:15

CHAS. E. KING
Secretary Saanich Conservative Association

Victoria's Quality Store

Sharwood's Sweet Slice Mango Chutney, per bottle.....	25c
Sharwood's Sweet Slice Mango Chutney, per bottle.....	35c
Sharwood's Sweet Slice Mango Chutney, per bottle.....	40c
Sharwood's Sweet Slice Mango Chutney, per bottle.....	75c
C. & B. Bengal Club Chutney, per bottle	25c
C. & B. Indian Mango Chutney, per bottle	25c
Brand's Ai Sauce, per bottle	20c
Brand's Ai Sauce, per bottle	40c

FELL & CO.,

Tel. 94 & 297 Limited. Cor. Fort and Broad

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, Ltd.

McGREGOR BLOCK, COR. BROAD AND VIEW STREETS. Phone 319

- \$20,000—Will buy a really good farm of over 150 acres in N. Saanich, 75 cleared, one mile of sea frontage; land could not be better.
- \$6,300—Will buy two most desirable and well situated Bungalows on Esquimalt road, with over an acre of land.
- \$5,000—Will buy a very good eleven-roomed house and two and a half lots, South Turner street.
- \$4,000—Will buy two acres excellent land at Macaulay Point, fine view, well sheltered, 350 feet sea frontage, 7 minutes' from car line.
- \$6,300—Will buy large, well situated water front, suitable for wharfage, Victoria Harbor.
- \$14,000—Will buy seven acres of choicest sea frontage in Victoria, well sheltered, magnificent view, best of soil.

SEND US YOUR PROPERTY TO LIST, WE WILL FIND THE BUYERS.

AFTER LA GRIPPE

FERRATED EMULSION

As a tonic to build up the system. It is excellent for COUGHS (chronic), and is one of the best tonics as well. Containing the Hypophosphites, it is admirably adapted for strengthening the nerves.

\$1.00 per bottle

Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST
98 Government St. Near Yates Street

READY FOR SUB-DIVISION

The Choicest Tract of Fruitland on Saanich Peninsula.

180 ACRES—Of which 140 acres are under plow, all free from rock, on excellent road, close to school, 10 miles from Victoria, 1½ miles from railway, choice waterfrontage extending quarter mile, absolutely the finest farm acreage under offer. The price and terms are easy. For full particulars apply to

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.
30 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

EXTRA SPECIALS FOR MONDAY

HEAVY CORK LINOLEUM, Square Yard	35c
AIR TIGHT HEATERS, To Clear, Each	\$2.50
WINDOW SHADES, Best Rollers, each	25c
9 INCH WHITE PLATTERS, Each	5c

THE B. C. TRADING COMPANY
44 JOHNSON ST. (E. J. Salmon's Old Stand.)

ENGLISH LEVERS

If you have one which is out of order, bring it to us, we make a specialty of repairing all English watches.
W. B. SHAKESPEARE, Watchmaker and Optician, 31 Gov't St., nr. Post Office

City, Suburban and Country Acreage for Subdivision

Fruit, or Farm Lands, large areas to choose from. We know the country and have long years of experience

THE B. C. INFORMATION AGENCY, LIMITED
78 DOUGLAS STREET

THE COLONIST LEADS FOR NEWS

ANNUAL REPORTS, NOTICES OF MEETINGS, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, ETC., "MIMEOGRAPHED."

A. M. JONES

STENOGRAPHER
98½ GOVERNMENT STREET
PHONE 302.

Amherst shoes for men who work.

Bank Clearings

The total bank clearings for the week ending Jan. 25, as reported by the Victoria clearing house, were \$970,570.

School Trustees

Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, at the city hall, a meeting of the board of school trustees will be held for the transaction of general business.

Will Sing Solo

At this evening's service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, W. D. Kinnaird will sing the solo entitled, "The Choir Invisible," by Hartwell Jones.

Daughters of Pity

The regular meeting of the Daughters of Pity, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will take place on Monday next, at 3:30 p. m., at the board of trade rooms, Bastion square.

Woman's Auxiliary

The regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will take place on Tuesday next, the 29th instant, at the board of trade rooms, Bastion square, at 2:30 p. m.

Orphans' Home

The committee of management of the Orphans' Home will meet in the city hall at half-past four on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of electing the ladies' committee for the ensuing year. A full attendance is looked for.

Mission Laborers Here

Archdeacon Phair and W. M. Gibson, of Winnipeg, two prominent mission workers, will be at Harmony hall, View street, at the usual Sunday evening service. They have had large experience, and an intellectual treat is promised all who attend.

Victoria College Cadets

At the drill hall yesterday morning the scores made by the Victoria college cadets were as follows: Cadet Dunn, 22; Sergt. Hartman, 20; Cadet McCallum, 20; Corp. Paul, 18; Cadet Willis, 18; Cadet Edwards, 18; Cadet Gray, 18; Capt. Hartman, 17; Cadet Travis, 16; Cadet Rehill, 15.

Burns' Concert

The annual Burns' concert at Gordon Head will be held at the public hall there tomorrow evening. A number of singers and entertainers from town will go out to take part in the splendid programme which has been arranged.

Dalton-Hildebrand

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated at the wedding of W. Robert Ince Dalton, M. D., of Seattle, and Helen Louise Hildebrand, of Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton will take up their residence in Seattle, after spending a few days here.

"Suffer Little Children"

The death occurred yesterday morning at the family residence, 222 Yates street, of Robert James, the eldest son of Albert E. and Margaret Oates, aged 7 years. The funeral is arranged to take place from the residence on Monday, Jan. 28, at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. W. L. Clay will conduct the service.

Death's Hand

At the residence of Mr. Driver, Tolmie avenue, yesterday morning, the death occurred of George Everett, aged 78. Deceased, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, was well known and highly respected in the city, where he carried on business as a commission agent for some considerable time past.

Alexandra Club

At a recent meeting of the committee it was decided to omit the January guest day at the Alexandra club, owing to sickness and other unavoidable drawbacks. It was further decided to hold two more of these enjoyable teas, the dates fixed for these being, respectively, Tuesday, Feb. 12, and Easter Tuesday.

Mission Workers

Two prominent mission workers of Winnipeg, Archdeacon Phair and W. M. Gibson, are in the city for a few days. They will be at Harmony hall, View street, this evening at the usual Sunday evening service. They have had large experience in work of this kind, and those who can make it convenient to attend will be amply rewarded.

St. Ann's Convent

During the entire period of what will go down in history as "the cold snap" of the introductory month of 1907, St. Ann's convent classes continued unimpeded by the disabilities which affected the public schools. The attendance of pupils at the opening term is very large and a most successful season is looked forward to.

Literary Society

Owing to the lecturer of the evening being unavoidably prevented from attending last Tuesday, and its being too late to provide a substitute, there was no meeting of the Literary society of the Alexandra club. Apologies are offered to the members, who are begged to accept this explanation. The next meeting will come in the regular course as advertised in the season's programme, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12.

Good Templars

The usual weekly meeting of the Victoria West lodge, I. O. G. T., took place on Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance, and after the usual routine of business the rest of the evening was spent very pleasantly with songs and recitations, the following contributing: Bro. King, song; Bro. T. King, recitation; Bro. Campbell, song; Sister Reid, song; Bro. Temple, recitation; Bro. Cooper, song; Sister Reid, Bro. Campbell and Bro. Temple had each to respond to an encore. Bro. Nock, P. C. T., will present a prize to the member bringing in most candidates next quarter.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite will speak at the A. O. U. W. hall Monday night.

A VICTORIA WRITER

New Brunswick Newspaper Makes Reference to Local Authorities.

The St. John Sun says: "Mrs. E. B. Shaw, daughter of Charles H. Lugin, formerly of this city, but now of Victoria, B. C., is achieving considerable success in the literary field under her maiden name, N. de Bertrand Lugin. The Christmas number of the Victoria Colonist contains a child's story, written by her, entitled, 'Under Northern Skies.' The St. John Times says:

"A St. John young lady, who is achieving considerable success in the literary field is Mrs. E. B. Shaw, a daughter of Charles H. Lugin, formerly of this city, but now residing in Victoria, British Columbia. The Christmas number of the Victoria Colonist, issued on Tuesday, December 25, contains a children's story, written by her, entitled, 'Under Northern Skies.' She has also written for a number of Canadian, American and English magazines, and her work is very clever. The September number of the Canadian Magazine contains a story written by her, entitled, 'The Pillars of Heaven,' and the National Magazine has also handled a number of articles of her composition. Mrs. Shaw spent one winter in Dawson with her husband, and wrote a very interesting and thrilling account of the trip over the trail, for an English publication. Her treatment of life and conditions in the Klondike was most interesting."

LIVELY MEETING PROMISED

Mr. Eberts and Mr. Piercy to Meet on the Platform

At Royal Oak on Tuesday evening a meeting will be held in the interests of D. M. Eberts, K. C., the Liberal-Conservative candidate in that riding. Besides the address to be delivered by Mr. Eberts, there will be speeches by other public men conversant with the issues of the present campaign. A large and enthusiastic gathering is assured.

Mr. Eberts has received an invitation to meet John Piercy, the Liberal standard-bearer for the same district, at a meeting to be held at Boleskine at a meeting to be held at the same road by his supporters on the same night. In replying, Mr. Eberts explained that he had previously arranged to appear at his own meeting. He stated, however, that he would be present at Boleskine road later in the evening, in order to meet Mr. Piercy on the platform. The latter rally, therefore, is likely to develop into a very interesting debate, in which the Liberal-Conservative candidate may be depended upon to uphold the progressive policy of the present administration against the misrepresentation and unfair criticism advanced by the adherents of J. A. Macdonald, K. C., and his party.

MORRELL'S "IOWA'S PRIDE" HAMS AND BACON are sold by dealers in Boston and vicinity—proof of popularity.

Be mindful of the fact that in five days more precisely, the Shoe Man, of 46 Government street, has to vacate his premises, and the public will have but 5 days more wherein to supply themselves with boots and shoes, at the ridiculous prices for which is now selling them.

Really good English Hosiery at the Beehive, 84 Douglas Street. Children's 25 cents and up. Very hard wearing. Ladies' Cashmere 25 cents, honest worth 35 cents. All Wool hose 45c. Fine white English towels from 15c special.

Don't fail to attend the Panorama of the Revolution in India, it is a really spectacular exhibition two hours of intense interest. A.O.U.W. Hall, Wednesday evening. Admission 25 cents.

About a Good Pie Dish: The Jobson's hygienic pie dish is like an ordinary crockery pie dish, only that it has a projection at the end, through which the steam escapes. Instead of penetrating the crust, it also enables the gravy supply to be regulated. Prices 35c, 45c, 55c, 75c and 90c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

For La Grippe try our Ladies Crescent Brand, unshrinkable, wool vests, reg. \$1.25, now \$1.00. Robinson's cash store, 86 Yates St.

Your wet shoes are made by the Goodyear Lock-stitch machine in Victoria. Men's sewn soles 75c. Ladies, 50c. Jackson, up to date shoe shop, 62 Fort street, near Broad.

The Scotch concert is over, but Robinson's, 86 Yates street, still have a good stock of Scotch wool blankets.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Prof. Cristion's twentieth century discovery, Dr. Bishop of London, Dr. Lazar of Berlin, Dr. Florenco of Milan, Italy, and Dr. Dummansau of Paris, the world-famous bacteriologist, all endorse as the only safe and reliable anti-fall preparation, Prof. Cristion's Obesethyl. No dieting required. Auda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits or any discoloration of the skin, making old faces look young again. Grey Hair Elixir returns grey hair to its natural color and is the best thing to make hair grow, prevents it falling out and cures dandruff and all scalp troubles. Dermathol Beautifier removes freckles, pimples, oily skin, coarse pores, also a sure hair destroyer. All of Dr. Cristion's French preparations for sale by Mrs. F. K. Winch, residence 129 Cormorant street.

Be sure and see the Statuary in the window of the B. C. Furniture store, Government street; they are worth seeing. They were intended for the Holiday trade and were in some way belated, and are now offering these magnificent works of art at actual cost.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Cold Snap—Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria.

Thirty new colored local and Indian postcards; 2 for 5c. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

they are the best that money and long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Turkeys, etc., ask for the goods of MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Modern Cottage

STANLEY AVENUE
SIX ROOMS
All Modern Conveniences
LOT 54x120 FEET

Price \$2,200

EASY TERMS

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.

30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1078. P. O. Box 423

TIES

Values that are far superior to any we have offered. Several broken lots and small lines of new this season's Ties left over from our great holiday selling have been grouped for one week's selling at

35c

sold regularly for 75c. to \$1.25.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

FINCH & FINCH

HATTERS

57 GOVERNMENT STREET

Special

AT THE

Victoria House

Lace Collars at, each....	15c
Lace Fronts at, each..... 85c, 60c and 50c
Children's Wool Hose, regular 20c and 25c, at, per pair	12½c
Flannelette Blouses, each, from	75c
Flannelette Wrappers at, each	\$1.50

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO

82 Yates Street

SEED

YOU cannot raise birds by planting bird seed. You cannot get well when sick, unless the prescription your doctor prescribes contains the best and purest drugs obtainable. These are the only kinds we use in our prescription department. Low price cuts no figure with us when we buy our drugs but chemicals of known purity and highest quality and strength are what we select. At the same time we regulate our prices to the lowest in Victoria that is why so many take the trouble to walk from Government street to our store in order to get the best and save money.

TERRY & MARETT

THE Prescription Drugists.

S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts
VICTORIA, B. C.

\$25.00

Will Buy a First-Class

Overcoat

AT

PEDEN'S

TAILORING PARLORS

31 Fort Street

Subscribe for The Colonist.



We are Making a Specialty of

\$2.50

and

\$3.50

SHOES

FOR LADIES

CALL AND SEE THEM

PATERSON'S

70 GOVERNMENT STREET

45 YEARS EXPERIENCE

In the watch making business places our repairing at the head of any work done in the city. We employ only the

MOST EXPERT WATCH MAKERS

and the most modern machinery, which enables us to guarantee our work to be the best which can be done in this line.

C. E. REDFERN

43 Government Street. . . . Established 1862

SAFE for SALE

I have an Up-to-date Office Safe, almost new, for sale at a bargain. Can be seen at 15 Gov't Street.

THOS. PLIMLEY

Cycle Dealer

GOVERNMENT STREET.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

"BREAD" the Best Profit Maker

Specialties: HYGIENIC BAKING, VIENNA BREAD, WHITE and BROWN, WHOLE-MEAL, MALT BREAD.

A limited amount of Stock will be issued in a local incorporation amalgamating the Bread baking business of M. R. SMITH & CO. and the CAPITAL CITY BAKERY, with newly modelled up-to-date premises and apparatus.

Application list now open at MESSRS. HEISTERMAN & CO., GOVERNMENT STREET, from whom prospectus can be obtained.

Shares \$10.00 Each.

Good Profits anticipated

La Grippe Weakens.

VICTORIA-PHOENIX BREWING COMPANY'S

X X X

Dublin Stout Strengthens.

Of all Dealers, or telephone Brewery—436

FOR SALE!

80 Lots, 1 mile from City Hall; adjoining property all built up; water, sewer, electric lights and sidewalks; level land, finest of soil. Price, only \$250 per lot if half or entire property is taken. Would retail at \$400 per lot. This is less than the price of acreage.

Apply - Owner, Box 778, The Colonist

Beautiful Statuary

A DELAYED SHIPMENT

Should have arrived for Xmas trade

Will be sold at cost.

Look In Show Windows of

B.C. FURNITURE CO.

Education!

PIANO SCHOOL

FOR THE

Leschetizky Method

And School of Interpretation.

HELENE HOW, F. T. C. M., late of the staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and Directress of the Brampton College of Music, assisted by MADEL IRENE STEVENS.

STUDIO, 22 BAY STREET.

MAUDE UNDERHILL
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
Special Three Months Course
Children's Classes on Saturday

Studio: 35 FORT STREET

Collegiate School
FOR BOYS, VICTORIA, B. C.
Head Master

J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxford

Assisted by three Graduates of the Recognized Universities of Great Britain and Canada. Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Property consists of five acres, with spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium. Cadet corps organized.

Easter Term, will commence on Monday, January 7, 1907, at 2.30 p. m.

APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

University School
FOR BOYS
OAK BAY AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.
Day and Boarding School
Excellent accommodation for boarders:
Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Manual
Training, Gymnastics, Boxing, Football,
Cricket, etc.
School re-opens Monday, January 7th,
1907, at 9:30 a. m.
Apply for Prospectus to
Rev. W. W. BOLTON,
J. C. BARNACLE, } Principals.
Dunsmuir, 1200

OREGON PORTLAND
ST. HELEN'S HALL
A girls' school of the highest class.
Corps of teachers, location, building,
equipment—the best.
Send for catalogue.
School opens September 17, 1909.

CORRIG COLLEGE
Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select Day and Boarding College for Boys, Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A745.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

SPROTT-SHAW
BUSINESS INSTITUTE
Limited.
836 HASTINGS ST. W., VANCOU-
VER.
Bookkeeping, Gregg and Pittman
Shorthand, Telegraphy and Engi-
neering.
Eight Teachers. Forty-Five Typewriters
Students Always in Demand.
R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Prin-
cipal.

AMUSEMENTS

Victory THEATRE
K. L. SEBASTIAN

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29th.

The play that won't wear out. W. F.

THE NEW GRAND
SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props.
ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.
General admission 15c entire lower
box, and 40c. Balcony of balcony
25c. Box seats 35c.
Week 21st January, 1907.
ROLAND TRAVERS.
EDSALL AND FORBES.
MILLS AND BEECHER.
CHAS. DUNCAN.
DOROTHY GOLDEN.
GEO. P. KEANE.
NEW MOVING PICTURES.
PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.

Young Men Wanted

For Firemen and Brakemen. Experience unnecessary. Over 500 positions open at the present time. High wages. Rapid promotion to Engineers and Conductors; \$75 to \$200 per month. Instructions by mail at your home without interruption with present occupation. We assist each student in securing a position. Don't delay. Write today for free catalogue, instructions and application blank.

NATIONAL RAILWAY TRAINING
SCHOOL, Inc.
1K, Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn.,
U. S. A.

Leome Cigar Store
 LEOME, Proprietor
 Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Cases, etc.
 Cigars and Cigarettes in endless variety.
VICTORIA, B.C.

THE GREAT SEMI-READY STOCK-TAKING SALE

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY IS HERE

AN EVENT in the business world that must command your attention. This sale is for the purpose of cleaning out as much goods as we can before taking stock on Feb. 1st., a sale that will blaze the trail of modern clean merchandise, also a sale that will appeal to all shrewd buyers. All other sales fade into insignificance compared with this **Stock-Taking Sale**. Lack of space prevents us from quoting prices here, but come and see for yourself, for what your eyes see, your heart must surely believe. **A Few Prices:**

Men's Fine Suits, worth \$12 to \$16, now - - \$5.95 || Men's Overcoats, worth up to \$16, now - - \$4.95

Boys' School Suits Less Than Cost

It is the duty of every person to save money. Money saved is money earned. The prices quoted on the merchandise in our store exemplifies that the best and greatest value in the land stares you in the face, so don't allow anything to keep you from this sale, you can't afford it. Be on hand Today when the doors are open and you will never forget it. The Flood Gates Are Open the Bars Are Down. Great Bargains Await All Who Enter.

**Look for the Big Blue Sign!
Make no Mistake!**

B. Williams & Company

**Sole Agent for Semi-Ready Tailoring
68 and 70 Yates Street, Victoria**

RECORD BREAKING JANUARY SALE —OF— FURNITURE

Andrew Blygh's, Niagara St.

TAKE THE BEACON HILL CAR

And see his beautiful line of Buffets, Dressers, Extension Tables, Cabinets, etc. The prices will surprise you. Big Bargains in Handsome Carpet Squares. Only a few left.

COME AND BUY!

A. BLYGH, NIAGARA ST.

other equally advantageous foreign register.

STEAMSHIP CHANGES

Princess May Starts on Sound Service on Tuesday—Beatrice Goes North

Commencing next Tuesday morning, the C. P. R. will put the Princess May on the Victoria-Seattle route, the schedule being the same as now provided by the Beatrice. The May has recently been thoroughly renovated, and now presents a splendid appearance. The Beatrice is being placed on the Skagway route in conjunction with the Amur, and a weekly service is being given to Skagway and intermediate ports of call. The Beatrice will make the first trip to Skagway, leaving on the 30th inst., while the Amur leaves on Feb. 6. It is expected that the Princess Victoria will shortly replace the Charmer on the Vancouver run.

Piles get quick relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Remember it's made alone for Piles—and it works with certainty and satisfaction. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Try it and see. C. H. Bowes.

MARINE NOTES

In order to give the steamer Charmer a day's layover in port, the steamer Princess May will take the Vancouver route for the round trip, leaving here on Monday morning at 1 o'clock, and returning, leaving Vancouver at the usual time. The Charmer will resume the run on Monday night and will continue until relieved by the Princess Victoria, which boat is expected to be again put in commission shortly.

Steamer Jethou, from Portland via Victoria, reached Shanghai on Jan. 21. Wharfinger W. Cowper, of the C. P. R. docks, has returned to his post after being confined to his house for a week or two by illness. Steamer Teucer of the Blue Funnel line, sailed yesterday from the outer dock for Liverpool via the Orient, after loading 9,000 cases of salted herrings from Naitino for Japanese and Chinese ports in addition to the cargo previously loaded at the outer wharf by the big freighter.

A FACT PROVEN.

Should Convince Even the Most Skeptical of Its Truth.

If there is the slightest doubt in the minds of any that Dandruff germs do not exist, their belief is compelled by the fact that a rabbit inoculated with the germs became bald in six weeks' time.

It must be apparent to any person therefore that the only prevention of baldness is the destruction of the germ—which act is successfully accomplished in one hundred per cent. of cases by the application of Newbro's Herpicide.

Dandruff is caused by the same germ which causes baldness and can be prevented with the same remedy—Newbro's Herpicide. Accept no substitute. "Destroy the cause you remove the effect." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

**GREATEST
SALE**

CAMPBELL'S

**RECORD
REDUCTIONS**

Feminine Finery for the Ball

Glace Gloves

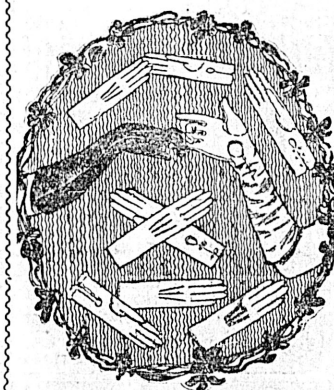
16 BUTTON WHITE GLACE, all sizes, per pair.....\$2.25
16 BUTTON BLACK GLACE, all sizes, per pair.....\$2.75

Suede Gloves

20 BUTTON WHITE SUEDE, all sizes, per pair.....\$2.00
12 BUTTON WHITE SUEDE, all sizes, per pair.....\$1.50

Silk Gloves

20 to 27 INCHES, black or white, per pair from90c to \$1.25



Fans

(Special Reduction)

ALL OUR pretty Parisian Fans, in black, white and fancy colors, with Sequinette Trimming, at 90c to \$1.75; all reduced to, each 75c

**VERY SPECIAL
VALUES**

IN OUR fashionable Sequin Fans, at the much reduced prices of\$1.25 and \$1.50

Handkerchiefs

FINE LINEN Centres, with exquisite lace border for this occasion reduced to, each.....50c

The Correct Ball Corset is the La Vida

La Vida Corsets

LIKE THE RAREST Custom gowns are made entirely by hand, and stayed with GENUINE WHALE-BONE. They assure to each wearer the precisely correct shape combined with absolute comfort, and ease either in the swaying motion of the waltz or the rollick of the country dance. The prices are MOST MODERATE.



Silk Corsets

SPECIALLY BUILT for ball and evening wear in delicate pink, blue and white silk, beautifully trimmed with ribbon and fine lace, and completed with Silk Elastic Hose Supporters, most exquisite creations, at the very low price of, per pair\$6.75

Angus Campbell & Co.

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

BOSTON LINERS MAY BE WITHDRAWN

**If United States Subsidy Bill is
Not Passed Steamers Will
Leave Route**

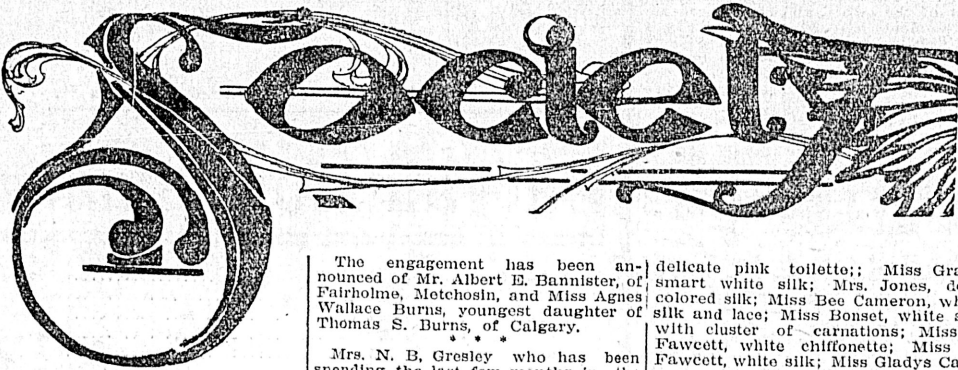
The Boston Steamship Co.'s steamers Tremont and Shawmut will probably be withdrawn from the Pacific route, from Tacoma and Victoria to Manila via Chinese and Japanese ports if the subsidy bill now pending before the United States government fails to pass; if it does the line will be given to Manila from Puget sound via this port. In reporting the bill the house committee at Washington favored two commitments, but fixed the speed at 16 knots. Other than the fast Pacific Mail steamers and the new Japanese liners running to San Francisco there are no trans-Pacific liners other

than the Empress steamers running from here which make that speed. The United States lines running from Seattle do not average more than 12 knots. Fearing the defeat of the bill the Boston Steamship company's steamers have already been withdrawn, the Lyra, Hyades and Pleiades having been chartered to Schubach & Hamilton, of Seattle for three years for the Nome trade. This means that an approximate dead weight capacity of 16,000 tons has already been withdrawn from the United States lines. Commenting on the situation with regard to the United States Trans-Pacific line the Pacific Marine Review says:

"The withdrawal of these steamers from the Trans-Pacific trade has, as our readers will recollect, been in contemplation for the past 12 months, and has been probably and finally precipitated by the fact that the shipping bill seems certain of defeat, at best of passage in a much emasculated condition, and wherein these ships would be excluded. The fact that British or other foreign owners can place their ships in this trade, manning them with British licensed officers at British wages, on the customary running articles of agreement, with Asiatic crews (which also applies to vessels under American register),

despatching fresh deck officers and engineers to replace those who, on expiration of their term of agreement may refuse to resign, except at going Trans-Pacific wages paid on steamers under American register, and the steadily increasing number of Japanese tramp steamers seeking in this trade, and which we predicted at the close of the Russian-Japanese war, in consequence of the large transport emergency, and captured tonnage released by the Japanese government, has probably further influenced the decision of the Boston Tow Boat company in the withdrawal of its ships. We can conceive that ships of from 8-12,000 D. W. on British register could, if necessary, and upon an established line afford to carry flour across the Pacific to regular ports of call in Japan for \$3.50 per ton, returning westward practically in ballast, while the Japanese ships, as shown by the low fixtures recorded in our last issue, could probably exist at \$2.75 per ton. In default of the passage of the shipping bill the Great Northern Steamship company, the Boston Steamship company, and the Pacific Mail Steamship company would seem justified in either withdrawing their ships, or fulfilling their repeatedly uttered threat of placing them under British or some

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1907.



Miss Workman has left to spend a short holiday in Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey, of Crofton, are staying at the Balmoral.

The bachelors of Victoria, it is rumored, intend giving a ball early in February.

Dr. Fagan has just recovered from an attack of grippe which confined him for several days to the house.

Mrs. H. P. Bell, accompanied by the Misses Norah and Alice Bell, leave for the East next Tuesday.

Mrs. Hood has returned after a short but very pleasant visit to Shawinigan Lake.

Mrs. Martin and her son, Capt. J. Martin, have moved into bungalow No. 2, on the Esquimalt road.

The naval dance which was postponed on account of the weather, is to take place on Monday evening.

Mr. Bass, of Duncan, who came down to attend the hockey dance, has spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Fitz-Herbert Bullen entertained a few friends at a very enjoyable bridge party on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Dyne, of Salt Spring Island, came down to attend the poultry show last week.

Miss Hilda Prevost, of Quamichan, spent a few days in town last week the guest of Mrs. F. W. Vincent, Erie street.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Streetfield have taken up their residence at their new home at Mount Newton, West Saanich road.

Miss Shannon who is well known in connection with Messrs. Henry Young & Co's emporium, has left on an extended business trip to New York.

The many friends of Mr. H. E. Pooley will be glad to hear that he is progressing favorably after an operation at St. Joseph's hospital.

Mrs. B. Norton has issued invitations for another of her subscription dances to be held at the A. O. U. W. hall on the 8th of February.

Mrs. and Miss Cameron, of Winnipeg, are paying a short visit to Victoria; they are at present at the Oak Bay hotel.

Miss Gerlie Macfarlane's friends will regret to hear that at present she is very seriously indisposed. It was her sister Mrs. Williams of Greenwood, who attended the hockey dance, and not herself, as was previously stated.

The Alexandra club literary meeting was unavoidably postponed on Tuesday evening last owing to the fact that the lecturer, Mr. B. Scholefield, was called away by the illness of a near relative. The next lecture will take place on Feb. 12.

Last week Mrs. Charles Rhodes gave a merry children's party at her residence in Terrace avenue. The occasion was the birthday of little Miss Mabel Rhodes who assisted her mother to receive, dressed in dainty muslin, lace and lingerie. The tea table was decorated with white chrysanthemums, ferns and masses of bright colored bon-bons, while an enormous birthday cake with six flaming candles announcing the tiny hostess's age, occupied the centre. The afternoon was passed by games for the juveniles, and the older guests also assisted to add to the enjoyment. Some of those present were Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Courtenay, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. McPhillips, Mrs. O. M. Jones and Miss Marie Courtenay, Miss Stewart-Williams, Miss Sylvia Luxton, Miss Dorothy Luxton, Master D. Matthews, Miss Amy Mackenzie, Baby Goward, Master Bobbie Jones, Miss Margaret Eberts, Miss Carol Eberts, Miss Gwen MacPhillips, Master S. MacPhillips, Master Burke MacPhillips.

On Monday evening at her residence in Rockland avenue Mrs. Audan gave a small dance for Miss Schubert's pupils. The rooms were prettily decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the refreshment table was covered with delicate hot house blossoms. The music, supplied by Miss Thain, as usual left nothing to be desired. Mrs. Audan received in a becoming toilette of rose pink chiffon, Miss Schubert wearing white crepe de chine. Mrs. Dunsinuir in a smart empire robe in an artistic shade of green, Miss Daisy Langley a soft dress of pale pink flowered organdie muslin; Miss Eva Loewen white with bunches of violets trimming the bodice and skirt, Miss Marlon and Miss Elmer Dunsinuir blue gauze robe, Miss G. Perry soft white spotted chiffon, Miss Eberts pale yellow muslin, Miss Lorna Eberts pale green flowered organdie with knots and bands of satin in the same color, Mrs. L. Genge soft dresden silk in empire mode, Mrs. F. Ward black spangled net. Among the gentlemen were Mr. Bromley, Mr. Dulgeish, Mr. G. Keefer, Mr. Haggerty, Mr. Cain, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Troup, Dr. Davidson, Mr. Fraser, Mr. J. Rithet, Mr. Morton Mason, Mr. Wright, Mr. Elliot, Mr. R. Dunsinuir, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. B. Drake, Mr. C. J. Prior and Mr. F. Ward.

The engagement has been announced of Mr. Albert E. Bannister, of Fairholme, Metehosin, and Miss Agnes Wallace Burns, youngest daughter of Thomas S. Burns, of Calgary.

Mrs. N. B. Gresley who has been spending the last few months in the East with relatives starts on February the tenth on her return trip to Victoria.

Mrs. Phipps left Victoria on Thursday last to spend three months in Greenwood with her daughter, Mrs. Proctor. During her absence her daughter, Miss Victoria Phipps, will be a guest at Rocabella.

Little Miss Edith Helmcken, daughter of Dr. J. D. Helmcken, who has for many weeks been a patient in St. Joseph's hospital, is now to be seen every day in the corridors of the hospital rapidly regaining her health and strength.

Major Arthur le Grand Jacobs, D. S. O., at present serving with the British forces in India has just been signally honored by having the order of C. E. I. bestowed upon him, he is a cousin of Mr. E. A. Jacobs of this city.

Dr. G. Landsborough Findlay and Lady Sybil Findlay of London, England, who have lately purchased a large ranch on James Island are paying the city a flying visit. They are registered at the Driad.

The Anti-Tuberculosis society have telegraphed to Miss Olga Nethersole, the well known actress, who is playing "Sappho" at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday evening, inviting her to deliver a lecture in the afternoon on the subject of "Tuberculosis, and Its Terrors, Prevention and Cure." Miss Nethersole has already addressed audiences in England and America on this subject, in which she is deeply interested, and if she grants the request of the society, a very interesting lecture may be looked forward to.

The skating carnival which is to be held in the assembly hall on Tuesday, the 29th, in aid of the Victoria Tourist and Development association fund, promises to be one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the kind. Exceptionally good music has been secured, and to lovers of skating this is no small acquisition. The hall will also be kept open to a much later hour than usual. The music and the use of skates has been placed at the disposal of the committee through the generosity of Mrs. Painter.

A pretty ceremony took place on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 23, at the residence of Mrs. Dixi H. Ross, 35 Hillside avenue, when Rev. W. Leslie Clay solemnized the nuptials of Walter J. Milroy, son of the late General Milroy, Olympia, Wash., and Miss Bella Welham, of this city. The wedding being a private one, only a few intimate friends were present. The bride, who is well known in Victoria, where she has many friends, wore a smart traveling costume of navy blue cloth with a touch of Paris braid of the same color, trimmed with a handsome white ostrich feather, and carried a shower bouquet of delicate white roses. The table was adorned with pale pink carnations mingled with sprays of asparagus ferns and long streamers of pink satin ribbon fastened in knots at each corner made dainty and effective decorations. Those present at the breakfast were Mrs. Dixi H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Milroy, Mr. Harry Ross, Rev. Leslie Clay, and Mr. and Mrs. Goulding Wilson.

On the evening of Jan. 22 Mrs. Simpson presided at a small gathering of the Assembly club, held in the Victoria hall, Blanchard street. The refreshment table was prettily decorated with carnations and ferns, and the music provided by Miss Thain's orchestra, which introduced a new two-step, "Mickey Finn," which proved as popular as the latest favorite, "The Gallop." A few of those present were Mrs. Reynolds in pearl grey silk, Mrs. P. O. Dickinson, white silk, Mrs. Watson, black lace, Miss Verner, mode, pale green; Miss McDonald handsome blue costume; Miss Lena Bone, dainty white dress, Miss Maud Bone, pale pink china silk; Miss P. G. Garvin, pale blue muslin; Miss Garvin.

Description of Jamaica

Jamaica is an island between the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and about 80 miles to the southward of the eastern extremity of the island of Cuba, within 17 degrees 40 minutes and 18 degrees 30 minutes N. lat., and 70 degrees 10 minutes to 70 degrees 30 minutes W. Lon. It is the largest island of the British Indies, being 135 miles in length and 21½ to 49 miles in breadth. Its area is about 42,000 square miles. Within its government are comprised the three small islands called the Caymans. The surface of Jamaica is hilly or mountainous and there is a great variety of climate, according to situation and elevation. The largest extent of level land is to the westward, where the low lands are near the sea. The form of the coast presents the outline of a turtle, the mountain ridges representing its back. The highest elevations are situated to the east, the inclined slope rising from the west.

Physical Features.

From the sea-level on all sides a series of ridges gradually ascend toward the central range, dividing the large rivers and rising occasionally into peaks of 6,000 feet. The Blue mountains, running centrally from

east to west, rise at some points to above 7,000 feet. The vapors ascending from the rivers and surrounding ocean produce in the regions clouds saturated with moisture, which induce vegetation belonging to a colder climate. During the rainy season there is such an accumulation of vapor as to cause a general coolness over the island, and of course occasioning very sudden and heavy showers and sometimes destructive floods. Upwards of 114 rivers find their way from the numerous tributaries which issue from every ravine in the mountains. These streams for the most part are not navigable; in times of flood they become devastating torrents.

Jamaica has sixteen harbors, besides numerous bays, roadsteads and shipping stations, afford tolerable anchorage. The surface of the valleys and level lands consists of alluvial deposits composed of sediment derived from the disintegration of the higher land. The white limestone formation seems to originate two descriptions of alluvium, one white and the other red, the coloring being due to oxide of iron combined with the argillaceous rest-

due of the pre-existing limestone. The red soil is particularly favorable for coffee growing. The area occupied by the coast limestone and white limestone represents about five-eighths of the island. The structure of Jamaica consists of igneous rocks. In economic geology Jamaica presents a great variety of marbles, granite and ochres. Traces of gold have been found associated with some of the oxidized copper ores of the Clarendon mines.

Cobalt and lead have been worked, but neither profitably. Manganese occurs, also iron ores and a form of arsenic.

There is a great variety of climate. In the lowlands the temperature rises from 75 degrees at night to 85 degrees in the day, and is tempered by the sea and land breezes. At Up-Park camp, 225 feet above the sea level, the mean temperature of the hottest month (July) was 80 degrees 71 minutes, and of the coldest month (January) was 76 degrees, 55 minutes at New-castle, 3,800 feet, the hottest month was 67 degrees 65 minutes and the coldest 60 degrees. The temperature, therefore, is very equable. In the highest levels the temperature may be 40 to 50 degrees. In the plains there is much humidity.

At Kingston the temperature ranges from 70 to 80 degrees throughout the year. Hurricanes, when they occur, come between July and October. The periodical rains, which generally last for six weeks, constitute the May and October seasons.

Principal Fruit Products.

Among the principal fruits are the orange, shaddock, lime, grape and cluster fruit, pine-apple, mango banana grapes melons avocado, pear, breadfruit and tamarind. There are public gardens at Kingston, at Clarendon, and Bath and an experimental plantation of different varieties of cane at Hope plantation.

The sugar cane was cultivated at an early period, for in 1671, there were a number of sugar works. There are many beautiful flowers, such as the olive, the yucca, datura, the mountain pine, and the cactus. Innumerable varieties of ferns grow in the mountains and orchids in the woods.

There are fourteen sorts of fire-flies, besides the lantern beetle. There are no venomous serpents, but plenty of harmless snakes and lizards. The large lizard is eaten, as are also the land crabs and tortoises. The scorpion and centipede are poisonous, but not dangerous.

The domestic animals are those of



Mattie Keen, at the New Grand This Week.

the ordinary English kind. Jamaica beef and pork are very good and poultry succeeds well.

A great earthquake occurred in 1692, when the chief part of the town of Port Royal, built on a shelving bank or sand, slipped into the sea. In 1712 and 1722 there were dreadful hurricanes the last causing the seat of commerce to be transferred from Port Royal to Kingston.

Since then there have been a number of hurricanes, the most recent being in August, 1880, when considerable damage was done to crops, provision grounds and churches at the eastern part of the island. Since 1800 the history of Jamaica has been, with some exceptions, confined to its domestic concerns and its relations with the mother country.

Theatrical Notes

If all the divorce cases ended as happily as the one which will be portrayed as the leading feature of the programme for the coming week at the New Grand, there would be a good deal less for the lawyers to do. The sketch in question is one of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's best efforts and is entitled "Her First Divorce Case." Incidentally it gives Miss Mattie Keene a splendid chance to do some clever character work in the part of lawyer Howl, a divorce specialist. The playlet abounds in the clever dialogue and witty things which mark many of Miss Wilcox's writings. Nor are the supporting parts in this tabloid comedy lacking in any respect. The part of George, enacted by Mr. J. Phillips, is a quaint but faithful touch of city life, while George and Mary Smart, the divorce desiring couple who become reconciled under the sage advice of Lawyer Howl are well taken by Louis Hevalier and Miss Lawson. There is no dull moment in the sketch, and yet the action is not unnecessarily forced. As an example of a whole some bit of comedy that is not without its moral the skit is a hard one to beat. Wills and Barron, who are not strangers to Victoria audiences will appear in an entirely new comedy sketch. The Messenger Boy Duo are singing comedians and also give some clear character impersonations; Kipp and Kippy are comedy jugglers; Geo. F. Keane will sing the illustrated song "Not Because Your Hair Is Curly," and the moving pictures will depict the tribulations of a private detective in search of evidence for a divorce case.

Percey—"It is a serious thing to propose, old chap. You should always think twice before you speak. I don't say but by Jove, sometimes while you are waiting to think twice some other fellow thinks once and gets ahead of you."

A Short Sketch of the Life of The Late Baroness Burdett-Coutts

Since the death of Queen Victoria, London has not been so moved as it was at the close of the old year when the Baroness Burdett-Coutts passed to her rest. Every class of society from the King to the humble flower girl mourned a friend. When we look over her career extending over a period of more than 90 years and see all that she did for the Empire, we feel that a golden link between the world we know and that which has long passed away has gone and the world is all the poorer.

A tinge of romance throws its halo over her life, and the year before the battle of Waterloo, she being the fifth daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, no one ever dreamt that she would become the wealthy philanthropist, known and loved the world over, and the first woman on whom a peerage was to be bestowed for services rendered to the Empire.

Her father was a member of Parliament, "the friend of the people," who twice suffered imprisonment for his reforming spirit. Sir Francis Burdett married in 1793 one of the three beautiful daughters of Thomas Coutts, the Edinburgh banker, with whose pretty faces we are all familiar in Kaufmann's famous picture "The Three Graces." When the mother of these beautiful girls died Mr. Coutts married Miss Melton, the celebrated actress, and bequeathed to her his enormous fortune. Thus the paternal fortune passed away from the daughters. The banker's widow then became the Duchess of St. Albans, and in the last year of her life lived next door to Sir Francis Burdett. The world, however, had not forgotten the Duchess's early calling, and the smart set of William IV's day sneered at "Mother St. Albans" whilst devouring her choice banquets. At this time the gentle Angela Burdett was at her step-grandmother's side to soothe and comfort, and her solicitude was so great that she almost made the old lady realize that she would be a fitting person to have the charge of great wealth. Thus it was that the Duchess of St. Albans bequeathed the bulk of her property to the youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett and endowed her for the mission of good-will that has outlived the century.

The young heiress entered into the possession of her marvelous fortune in 1837 and assumed then by royal license the additional surname of "Coutts." All sorts of stories were current as to her suitors. Fashionable gossip included the Duke of Wellington (who had been for years a widower), and Prince Louis Napoleon, amongst those who sought her hand. Indeed, it is said that it was to prevent an alliance with the latter that the Duchess stated in her will that Angela would lose the bulk of her fortune if she married an alien. This proviso was carried into effect when in 1881 she married Mr. W. L. Ashmead-Bartlett, an American.

Sir Francis Burdett died in 1844 and the scheme for the erection of St. Stephen's church, Westminster, was devised by Miss Coutts as a memorial to both her parents. The purchase of the site and building of the church, parsonage, schools, cost over \$450,000. Round the walls of this church today there are tablets which were placed by the Baroness in memory of church workers in St. Stephen's parish, many of whom had belonged to the humblest grade of society. The altar cloth in the church was the gift of the Duke of Wellington, as was also the rich silk curtain taken from the tent of Tippecanoe at the storming of Seringapatam.

In the year 1847 the Baroness endowed the Bishops of Capetown and Adelaide, and ten years later she founded the Bishopp of British Columbia to which diocese she gave endowments of about \$250,000.

Although she was an enthusiastic churchwoman, yet every Christian denomination came within the range of her goodwill, and she helped to the utmost of her power, every worthy endeavor to help humanity. The "House" at Shepherd's bush was one of her earliest benefactions for young women who had gone astray. At least a moiety of those who found shelter there were fitted to lead honest and useful lives and were given a chance in another country. At a time of extreme destitution she started a swimming pool in St. James's park, where for 40 years private contracts at a living wage were executed. Food, clothing, and nurses for the sick were sent out by her over the East End, whilst for friendless and neglected boys she started the Shoe-

black's Brigade. When the acute cold of 1861 threw the tanners of Bermondsey out of work she aided them, and when the weavers of East London were reduced to want by the decline of their trade she transferred them to comfortable houses in Australia. Long before politicians took an interest in the better housing of the poor, the Baroness had taken up that pitiful cry of the East End, and had turned many a network of unhealthy dens into model dwellings. She built Cooper's Institute in Shoreditch, where for fifty years, day and evening school for boys and girls was carried on. Hospitals of all kinds came into being in her munificence, and in 1879 during the time of trouble and distress in Ireland she financed and directed the organization of relief works on a large scale in the congested districts. During this period she liberally aided the efforts to further the fisheries on the wild southwest coast of Munster. Indeed, this industry got such an impetus at this time that today it is a source of comfortable livelihood for many. Perhaps one of the most striking features of the Baroness's gifts was that she nearly always gave her money as an endowment and was fortunate in living to see that the forces which she had brought into being were unceasingly operative for good.

The fame of the Baroness's munificence at home has undoubtedly overshadowed the enterprises which she aided and directed in the Imperial sphere, and yet it may indeed be claimed for her, that she was almost the first to discern the importance of colonial expansion and to render possible, by specific assistance, some of the chief enterprises in the building of the Empire. In a cutting from the Standard of December 31st, we learn that:

"But for her there would have been, in all probability, no British State in Borneo. When Sir James Brooke returned to England depressed with his failure to obtain recognition for his scheme to make Sarawak, and smarting under a sense of the injustice done to him by public opinion, he had the good fortune to meet Miss Burdett-Coutts at Torquay. She soon grasped the probabilities of the situation at Labuan, and provided the eager 'Rajah' with the one thing, as he called it, necessary to make his authority effective. She presented him with a steamer, fully found, and allowed him in addition a subsidy towards the expense of administration. How successful the investment has proved our protectorate and the operations of the company declare. When the famous Raja Brooke died, she made provision by will whereof in default of any successor to his immediate heir, Baroness Burdett-Coutts was to take measures for retaining Sarawak as a British possession; and she duly executed a trust for this purpose. A model farm, designed to train the Dyaks in the art as well as the habits of agriculture, was for many years a specific indication of her interest in the people.

She had many other friendships among the great explorers and Colonial organizers. For Livingstone she had a very warm regard, and she took an active part in the arrangements for Sir Henry Stanley's relief expedition. General Gordon was distinctly a favorite hero. But the most generous and lasting work of the Empire building which she helped to promote was undoubtedly the undertaking conducted by Sir William Mackinnon, which developed into our important Protectorate of East Africa. It would be a mistake to imagine that in any of these enterprises Miss Burdett-Coutts's aid was confined to generous subsidies. She kept herself closely in touch with events; her knowledge, being derived from the main actors and authorities, was extensive and accurate, and very few officials or experts rivalled her in sagacity. An establishment in South Australia, which aimed at raising the status of the aboriginal population, is another illustration of the wide range of her hopes for humanity.

If she was on one side conversant with affairs of State, she was in the best sense a patroness of learning and of Art. In that she followed a natural bent. It may have been in part a wish to help in Bible studies that led her to supply the funds for the great biblical excavations at Jerusalem; but it was also a serious service to pure archaeology. Philanthropy entered, of course, into her proposal to restore, as a source of water supply for the Holy City, the

ancient conduits known as Solomon's. But though she was always a person of grata at Constantinople, she failed, likely everybody else, to overcome Ottoman inertia. The Porte promised to do the work. We need not add that it was never done. This may be the proper place to refer to the provision which she made by instituting, in 1878, the Turkish Compassionate Fund for the relief of the Turkish and Bulgarian peasants whom the Russian advance was forcing from their homes. Her principal agent in this effort was Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who was afterwards to become her husband. The Baroness was one of the few sensitive, humane personages of that day who were able to make allowance for the difficulties of the Sultan, and even feel a measure of genuine sympathy for his cause. As an acknowledgment of the benefits she had conferred upon the sufferers by the war, she was invested by the commander of the Faithful with the Grand Gordon of the Mejidie. This was the first time the distinction had been given to a woman. This was not an isolated case in which a precedent was created in her favor. She became the first lady burgess of the City of London and of the City of Edinburgh. It is worth noting that the freedom of the Scottish capital was bestowed upon her as "an honored descendant of one of its chief magistrates."

In view of all this we can well understand the delight of the nation in 1871 when at Disraeli's suggestion the Queen created Miss Coutts the Baroness Burdett-Coutts of Highgate and Brookfield. Victorians should be glad that the memory of her visit here, marked by the names of at least two of our streets. The closest personal friend of the Baroness, outside her own family, was her governess, Miss Meredith, afterwards Mrs. Brown. When Dr. Brown died in 1855 Mrs. Brown went to live with the Baroness and remained with her until her death in 1878. As the friends of her youth slipped away one by one, the Baroness must have felt the loneliness of her life, and it was the year after Mr. Brown's death that the public began to notice the frequent association of the name of Mr. W. L. Ashmead-Bartlett with that of the Baroness. It was in 1881 that the Baroness's last surviving sister (the Baroness's last surviving sister) the marriage was delayed until February, 1881. It is an open secret that the union has been perfectly happy.

For a life so excellent and so enviable a calm and gracious old age was the fitting close. There was, towards the end, a sensible abatement of the marvelous vigor; but the faculties were barely dimmed, and the sympathies were as fresh as ever—one sorrow that is inseparable from length of days affected her. She had outlived her generation. One, who some years ago, was privileged to see much of her domestic life, draws a touching picture of her ways. "She lived much alone, excepting for the recollections which the memory of her past retirement afforded her. She lived in the past, moving about from room to room, examining the countless memorials of other days, which she had put away. Most pathetic was her fondness for sitting at the door of Holly Lodge—the scene of so many gatherings in the far away past. The bright glades and shaded walks must have been peopled by her fancy, with the numberless familiar faces of departed friends."

As the end drew near her devoted husband never left her, and at her request he sent for every member of her household with whom she shook hands and whispered her "good-bye." So the much-loved Baroness slipped quietly and peacefully to her rest and to render an account of her stewardship.

As the news circulated through London the sorrow of everyone's face became apparent, and it afforded general satisfaction when the Dean of Westminster offered a last earthly resting place for the Baroness amongst England's honored dead. Mr. Burdett-Coutts accepted the offer and the Baroness was buried on January 1st near her old friend, the 7th Marquis of Shaftesbury (the great philanthropist of the Victoria era), on the north side of the western door in the nave of Westminster Abbey. In the hush that followed the Dead March we can imagine how the old Abbey seemed to echo and re-echo the hopeful words that have come down to us through the ages: "Well done good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of the Lord."

AN INTERESTING TALK ON HEALTH

By Dr. Andrew Wilson

A reader of our health column has suggested to me that, as choking is one of the commonest accidents liable to happen to us, a few words of advice regarding the proper means to be pursued when we are face to face with such an occurrence, would be likely to prove useful to a large number of persons. This topic is, of course, treated of in all ambulance teaching, but at the same time there is a very large number of persons who have not had the opportunity of acquiring such instruction, and it is therefore with a view of aiding such persons that I the more readily acquiesce in the suggestion of my correspondent. Roughly speaking, when any danger of choking exists the symptoms are divided into two broad, but incorrect, ways to the "throat." The term throat is one too wide to be of any use or service to us. Therefore, we must distinguish first of all between things that gain admittance to the windpipe, which is the way to the lungs. The windpipe, as we all know, lies in front of the throat, and has the larynx or organ of voice at the top. "Adam's Apple" forming the well-known projection in front of the voice box. Behind the windpipe the gullet passes downwards to the stomach. Keeping in mind the difference between these tubes or roadways leading from the mouth, we readily note that a true

case of choking must be that in which something has lodged in the windpipe, and therefore interfered to a greater or less extent with the passage of the air to and from the lungs. In the case of anything lodging in the gullet, such as a fish bone, or other foreign body, there is no danger to life from choking, that is from interruption of the breathing, but at the same time great pain may be experienced through the lodgment of any body even in the gullet itself.

Troubles of the Gullet.

Probably fish bones are the most frequent objects which give rise to the trouble when they lodge in the gullet. The baneful habit practised by dress-makers and others of holding pins in their mouths when they are occupied rise also occasionally to accident of this kind. A pin, which has slipped in this way into the gullet and has become more or less firmly lodged there, may give rise to very serious results. These last are occasioned by the fact that a pin, lodged as I have described, and not removed, sets up a certain amount of inflammation, which in its turn may involve serious consequences, not to the gullet itself alone, but to other organs. When anything lodges in the gullet, a good plan is that of swallowing fairly large pieces of the crust of bread, washing each

mouthful down with a gulp of water. The passage of these hard particles down the gullet carried down by the rush of water, often has the effect of dislodging the pin or other foreign body. Sometimes, however, a fish bone will lodge in the gullet in such a way that everything that passes it downwards to the stomach leaves it still impacted in the wall of the tube. In such a case it would be advisable to make the patient vomit, but as a matter of commonsense it is obvious that the great pharyngeal material to produce a fair upward rush from that organ into the mouth. We might therefore suggest that if the fish bone or other obstruction resists all efforts to dislodge it by swallowing crusts, the person should make himself sick and try what the upward rush of the crusts previously swallowed will do in the way of dislodgment. Remembering, however, that doctors now possess ingenious instruments by means of which they can snare and capture objects which have lodged in the gullet, and medical advice should therefore be quickly sought when any obstruction of the kind we are dealing with is present.

"Are you going to give up cigars when you marry me?" "I don't swear off giving them up to your father and two brothers every time I call."—Cleveland Leader.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

UNION MEETINGS.

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bridgemen 1st Monday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Cigar makers Alternate Monday
Electrical Workers 3rd Friday
Garment Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Lumber Carriers Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Painters 2nd Wednesday
Plumbers 1st Sunday
Pounders 1st and 3rd Monday
Printers 1st and 3rd Friday
Shipwrights 2nd Tuesday
Streetcar Drivers 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees 3 p.m.
Tailors Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 3 p.m.
Typographical Last Monday
T. & L. Council 1st and 3rd Wednesday

along the coast for the last few weeks. In the mines of the Wellington Colliery Co. the earnings of all underground laborers have been increased ten per cent. while the Western Fuel Company has decided that for the remainder of January the earnings of all day laborers shall be increased five per cent. After February an increase of ten per cent. will come into effect.

The Leather Workers on Horse Goods held a district meeting in Toronto in the general interests of the Canadian portion of the organization. This is rapidly becoming one of the well organized crafts of Canada, paying sick and death benefits, and is said to be in a splendid financial condition.

It is said that the Japanese papers are urging their countrymen to give up going to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast and turn to South America. Brazil gives greater facilities to Japanese than to other races, while Chili holds out special inducements.

Dr. Charles H. Hughes, a noted St. Louis neurologist, is the author of a comprehensive monograph in which he states that the recent appalling accident records of the railways are to be attributed almost entirely to mistakes resulting from the brain strain of overworked employees. The hours of those employed in the train despatching, engineer and switch service are entirely too long, the physician declares.

The Horseshoers' union has succeeded in establishing the nine-hour day in practically every shop in Toronto, with but one exception. There is no class of wage-earners better entitled to a short workday than the horseshoers. The work is exceptionally hard and tacking. To be pulled about the floor of a smithy by heavy, obstinate, and nervous horses calls for the greatest strength and physical endurance. To have to stand that kind of bodily racking for nine or ten hours a day, day in and day out, makes a young man an old one before he reaches the age of forty.

The trouble between the Hamburg-American Steamship company and its men over the question of membership in a labor union resulted in the resignation of all the junior officers of the steamer Moltke, just before she sailed from Naples. It was learned when the steamer arrived at New York that the officers refused to sign an agreement not to join the Seamen's union.

The seventh annual convention of the State Federation of Labor was held recently at Stockton, Cal. The work of this convention was of vast interest to the wage-earners of California, as the delegates mapped out a policy both industrial and political for the 40,000 union men who had gathered there. The President's attitude on the Japanese question, the question of launching a State labor party, the convict labor problem, a universal working button for union men and other questions of great importance were considered.

A family that wastes 25 cents a day by injudicious spending is throwing away nearly \$100 a year. This amount, if saved, would soon purchase a home. It is said \$1,500,000,000 is paid yearly into the saloons. A very large proportion of this is paid by workmen. The license fees in Chicago amount to about \$3,500,000. The rents and wages paid to help amount to more than that. No less than \$15,000,000 is spent for liquor over the bar. The amount so spent in a single year if spent for dwellings would comfortably house 250,000 people and would greatly reduce rents in general.

Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor at Washington show that a conservative estimate of the money expended to meet the increased wages over the United States this year places the amount at \$5,000,000. The increase takes in hundreds of thousands of employees in all occupations. Railroad employes and mill-workers of New England principally secure the increase. Workers in the Michigan mines also are largely benefited.

Mr. J. B. Hobson, manager of the Caribou Gold Mining company of Bullion, B. C., states that the company will require from 600 to 700 men during the season of 1907, commencing when the snow departs, about April 1, and ending about November 15. The wages paid for ordinary navy labor is \$2.00 per day and board, for skilled men \$2.50 per day and board and for skilled miners \$3.00 and upwards according to qualification. During the past season the company required a similar number of men, while labor preferred, but was able to secure only about 200, of which 150 were Chinese, regarded by the company as the poorest labor to be had in the province.

On Monday next the Executive Committee of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will meet at Ottawa, for the purpose of preparing its annual budget of legislative demands, to be presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in the government. Among the measures to which attention will be given will be the proposed act fathered by Senator McMillen, and directed against the so-called alien labor agitators. Of course, the bill is really intended as a blow against the international labor movement, and an attempt to make illegal federation in any form with organizations such as the A. F. of L., or other international bodies having their headquarters in the United States. The bill ostensibly seeks to prevent international officers in the States coming into Canada and taking part in any labor dispute on this side the national boundary.

The annual report of the Department of Labor shows that the intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act of 1900 was requested and accepted on five occasions, namely, in the cases of a street railway employees' strike at Cornwall, a lockout of coal miners at Nanaimo, a strike of the company of Stratford, and strikes in the building and leather trades at Calgary. In four of these disputes a settlement was effected under the mediation of the Department of Labor. With regard to the fifth, affecting machinists at Stratford, a provisional agreement was effected but was subsequently repudiated by the machinists' union. Since the passing of the Conciliation Act in 1900, to the close of the last fiscal year requests for the friendly intervention of the Department of Labor in the settlement of trade disputes had been made on 39 occasions.

The new labor movement in the United States, says Engineering, has

been endorsed generally, almost unanimously, by the great convention in Minneapolis. On a few points of detail there was some wisdom, but no serious opposition. These differences will be discussed and settled in council by the American Federation of Labor. The numerical strength of the Federation is 36 State Federations, 538 central labor bodies, 759 local trade and federal unions, and 119 international unions. In the latter there are, it was computed on the basis of figures supplied to the Federation, 27,500 social unions, representing the various trades, callings, and occupations. This would make in the aggregate 28,633 separate bodies affiliated in the 36 State Federations and 538 central labor bodies. The figures add Engineering, work out something stupendous as compared with the General Federation of Trades in Great Britain, counting all the branches of the great amalgamated unions.

The new Labor bill, now before Parliament, is a forerunner of food for thought and activity among laborers generally. On the whole, it may be said that the measure, which comes as near as possible to compulsory arbitration without actually adopting that principle, is very favorably regarded among responsible labor leaders. A special provision makes it an offence for any person to incite others to declare or continue a strike or lock-out prior to or pending a reference of the dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation. It is made an offence for employers to declare a lock-out simply because any of their employees are members of a labor organization. Similarly it is made an offence for employers to strike simply because an employer employs a non-union man. These particular clauses will doubtless evoke considerable controversy. Competent legal authorities express grave doubts as to the right or power of parliament to punish a man for breaking a contract to work, or to penalize another for closing his business establishment when he thinks it is in his interest to do so. The man who invests his money in an industrial enterprise is the one individual to say how long he shall continue it, and it is held that parliament has no right to deprive a man of his liberty in this respect. Mr. Lemieux's bill may be of some benefit only in respect of trade disputes in which both sides are in a conciliatory mood. The machinery suggested seems to be reasonable, but if under the act either side to a dispute is to surrender his rights and liberties, then there are bound to be strenuous protests.

GHOSTS AT SEA

"An old sailor told me that ghosts are common enough at sea," says a writer in the Manchester Guardian. "He says that some parts of the ocean are full of spirits and that others have none."

"They are not often seen. Only common ghosts are seen, according to the old sailor. He says that they often come aboard ships but not to do harm; that the early morning is the best time to see them, a little before dawn, before the ship's cook has the coffee ready."

"There is an old story of a ship which carried an extra hand who had never signed articles. The man was covered, when they were in the blue water, that one watch had a man too many."

"I once knew a sailor who had sailed in a haunted passenger steamer. She was one of the ships plying between the Plate and Liverpool, but I cannot mention her name, as she is still afloat. She has one peculiarity, which is as big as the poop of an East Indianman."

"This poop is haunted. The sailor who told me of the ghosts was one of the ship's quartermasters. On one passage, when the ship was in the tropics, he had the middle watch below. The fore'sle (which happened to be aft, under the poop) was so hot that he could not sleep."

At last he turned out of his bunk, took a blanket and a pillow and went on deck to sleep. He lay down on the poop to leeward of one of the boats, and settled down to rest at about 3 in the morning, just as the dawn had begun to change the color of the sky.

"He did not know how long he slept; but he woke up with a start to see a line of men brooming down the poop toward him with brooms and buckets of water on to the deck as they worked aft. He saw them as plainly as I see my dinner on my plate, some three or four yards away, all working hard. They were so near that he sprang to his feet at once, grabbing up his gear lest it should be wet."

"He had hardly taken his gear in his hand when he thought with a shock that he had overstepped himself at least an hour and a half; that it was now half-past 5, since they were washing decks; that he hadn't been to muster and that he would get a bee in his ear, if nothing worse, for going on deck to sleep without leaving word where he could be found. As he got up he saw that the boatswain and the hands took no notice of him, though one of the sweepers looked in his direction."

"He was a red-headed fellow," said the quartermaster, "and he'd got a scar across one cheek like he'd been hit by a club; an ugly looking lad he was. So I knew at once he wasn't one of our crew."

"And I saw him as plain as I stand here, and he looked at me; and I saw the boatswain as plain, too; I saw him tell the red-headed fellow to leave round on his broom and not go dreaming like a God-send-Sunday fellow. No, I didn't hear him say that. I only saw him."

"And the fellow he went on brooming down directly I seen him get told. I felt queer all over; it was so natural. I wasn't dreaming. I was awake all right. It was a vision. Or if it wasn't a vision I'll tell you what it was—it was sent."

"It was sent as a warning. That red-headed fellow was a warning. Some time I shall meet that red-headed fellow, and you mark my words, he'll give me a queer push, sure."

"So I shall stand from under when I come alongside of him. I'd know him again if I saw him, all right. Some day I shall see him."

"The vision, or warning, or whatever it was, kept him awake for the rest of the watch. He went below to the fore'sle, having had enough of the poop, and found that he had been

asleep hardly more than twenty minutes. "There is something wrong with that poop. It is not a canny place. 'I know of another queer thing which happened there, and of a man who started up from his sleep beside her, to the prophesy of what should happen to him in a year's time.' The prophesy seemed to everyone the most crack-brained nonsense; but it was fulfilled exactly, almost to a day, certainly within a week of the time predicted."

MAKING TOOTHPICKS.

A Business Most People Know Very Little About.

Besides those manufactured in this country, toothpicks in incredible numbers are imported, principally from Japan, Portugal and Italy; but by far the greater number used in the United States are furnished by home factories.

The state of Maine furnishes most of them. It is in that state that white birch, of which the greater proportion of domestic toothpicks is made, is found most in abundance. The wood in question is preferred for this purpose because of its softness and pliability, which afford just the amount of resistance requisite for a toothpick. In Maine there are numerous mills, equipped with costly machinery, whose entire industry is to supply the United States with toothpicks. And the industry is a most profitable one.

While birch is not the only wood used, maple and poplar as well being employed; but, as birch has the desirable quality of retaining its forest odor and, in fact, has the preference over all other woods.

The felling of trees to be split into toothpick forms, of course, merely an incidental part of the regular work of the Maine foresters. Though no special gangs are told off to select suitable trees, the foreman will mark a tree that seems adapted for the making of toothpicks, order it cut down and put aside. The branches are trimmed off and only the trunk is sent to the mills. Then the bark is skinned and the naked trunk is run through a machine that severs it into veneers, "veneers" being the technical term for thin strips of wood no thicker than a piece of blotting paper and no wider than the length of a toothpick. While the trunk has been cut into these sheets of wood only the other process remains—to turn out the toothpicks fit for packing and shipping to market. The veneers are fed into a second machine, supplied with sharp, rotary knives, that whirl at a very high speed, snipping the veneers into toothpicks at the rate of hundreds of thousands an hour.—Philadelphia Record.

MEASURING A CITY'S SOOT.

A scientific investigator in Cincinnati has been trying to arrive at a definite idea of the amount of soot deposited in the city in the course of a year. One of his tests was to place buckets three-fourths filled with water on eleven roofs in different parts of the city. At the end of three months a careful analysis was made of the contents of the buckets to ascertain the amount of carbonaceous matter. The final computation is that in the downtown area the falling soot amounts to 541 tons a month, or 18 tons daily.

On a square mile of the city the soot deposit is 171 tons a month, or 34,728 pounds, an average of several pounds to each inhabitant. In one of the suburbs the soot in the bucket was .464 grams to the square foot for a period of thirty days. For the same time the deposit at a central point in the city was 22,550 grams to the square foot.

Other cities that burn soft coal need not flatter themselves that they fair much better. A glance at the windows tells the story. In many parts a sooty city the trees and flowers are coated with grime and often refuse to grow.

The smoke cloud injures health in several ways, one of which is the shutting out of the sunlight that destroys disease germs. That soot is deposited in human lungs is a fact well known to anatomists.

These figures were laid before a smoke abatement league meeting in Cincinnati a few days ago, and it was resolved to ask the next legislature for more stringent anti-smoke laws. The present methods of smoke abatement are visibly unsatisfactory, and the opinion is widely held that relief must come through some means not yet attained.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EMPRESS WAS AN AUTHOR.

No crowned head can boast of a more busy pen than Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, who has recently been publishing in an Austrian periodical, over her own name and signature, some of her reminiscences concerning the Empress of Austria, who, on two occasions prior to the death of Crown Prince Rudolph, stayed with her at Sinala, the mountain palace of the Roumanian King and Queen, which, perched picturesquely some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, can boast of being the loftiest royal abode in Europe. Queen "Carmen Sylva" not only insists that the Empress wrote as much as herself, committing all her thoughts to paper, but claims that Elizabeth kept the most comprehensive diaries. The Empress, it seems, informed the Queen the comfort which it was to her to be able to confide to her diaries the innermost thoughts and real sentiments, which otherwise she would have been obliged to keep locked up in her breast.

The Roumanian Queen asserts that the Empress stipulated in her will that fifty years should elapse after her death before her diaries and her writings were unsealed or perused, but adds that if ever after the lapse of that time any portion of them is given out for publication people will be amazed at the beauty of her style, the depth of thought which it displays, the love of nature, the abhorrence of all sham and hypocrisy, and the keen, sagacious and penetrating judgment of contemporary people and events. Queen Carmen Sylva thus confirms the statement made shortly after the death of the Empress concerning her diaries and writings in the most faithful portrait published of her, namely, the book entitled "The Martyrdom of an Empress."

Edison as a Critic.

Thomas A. Edison's latest discovery happens to be in the realm of aesthetics and criticism. "A few years ago," he said the other day, "when the talking machine business was still a dubious proposition, a list of the records was made up of me for approval. After hearing them I would mark 'Good,' 'Fair' or 'Rotten' against the compositions, so as to class them for the trade. The 'rotten' records always made a hit with the public. Now I have to do it to condemn bad music, and the factory works overtime to supply the demand."

Story of Guggenheims

What are the Guggenheims? Thousands of Canadians have learned the answer to this question in the past few weeks. Who are the Guggenheims? Is a question not so easily answered, but since one of the brothers has been elected a United States senator, and will be the youngest member of the senate, the newspaper correspondents have been busily engaged in delving into the past and collecting from many sources facts bearing on this remarkable family. The story of the rise of the Guggenheims is one of the most interesting that the annals of modern business contains, and it has proved an inspiration for hundreds of poor, uneducated immigrants who started like Guggenheim, and hoped to complete the parallel.

A Street Peddler. Meyer Guggenheim, the father of "the Guggenheims," was born in a Swiss village, and came to America when 19 years old. He made his way to Philadelphia, and began his career as a merchant by peddling shoe blacking on the streets. Money-making at this business was a tedious process, and Meyer determined that the manufacturers of blacking took most of the profit. Therefore he set himself to learn how the polish was made, and soon was manufacturing of the stuff he sold. He saved a few dollars, and then changed his stock-in-trade, becoming a peddler of embroideries. After a while he was able to set up a little shop, and the shop grew with the country, until Meyer Guggenheim became the largest importer and dealer in embroideries in the United States. How did he do it? Writing of Guggenheim in the Chicago Record-Herald, William E. Curtis says that he had the Midas touch.

In 1889 Meyer Guggenheim was a man of great wealth, with money to invest in other enterprises beside that of embroideries. In this year he was "stuck" with a lot of stock in Colorado silver mine. He soon found out that even if the mine was valuable he was not likely to benefit under present management, so, to protect his investment, he had to buy a controlling interest in the mine. It was not long until Guggenheim had caught the mining fever, and soon he sold out his other interests and invested in a smelter. This was the beginning of "the Guggenheims," the American Smelting and Refining Company, that is one of the closest corporations in the world, and that handles nearly all the silver, copper, and lead of three continents. It is one of the greatest of trusts, but allows a few independent companies to exist as a matter of policy.

The Seven Sons. Old Meyer Guggenheim's greatest capital when he entered the smelting business was not his cash nor his own tremendous energy, but his seven sons, who were all men at that time. Isaac, the eldest, was born when his father was not very prosperous, and began life an errand boy in a grocery store. He became a commercial traveler, and later on got hold of an oil well in Canada, whereby he made a fortune, which he invested in the smelting business with his father. Daniel Guggenheim was a clerk in the embroidery store, as was Solomon, who later on built smelters at Pueblo, Colo., and Monterey, Mexico. Benjamin, the next son, was the first to receive a college education, and is one of the ablest of the brothers. He worked at the Denver smelter as a day laborer, and, having mastered the technical part of the business, built a great smelter at Aguas Calientes, Mexico. Benjamin is the inventor of a process for treating refractory copper ore, which has added to the family's millions.

The Youngest Senator. Simon, who has just been elected a Senator from Colorado, is 39 years old, and received a fine education in the United States and in Europe. He is the only one of the family that has ever taken an interest in politics. Before he was 30 he had been nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but his youth prevented his election. He has refused the nomination for Governor, but has been an aspirant for the Senate for some years. The youngest of the seven sons is William, who was put through the same practical training as the elder or brothers. He built the smelter at Perth Amboy, N.J., when 24 years old, after original designs, and at a cost of \$3,000,000.

A Great Jewish Family. It has often been said that the real ruler of the Guggenheims is the mother of the boys, who met her future husband on the emigrant ship. Mrs. Guggenheim waited on customers in the embroidery store for several years, and had a great deal to do with its success. In later life she was a philanthropist and gave away hundreds of thousands of dollars collected by her frugal sons. The Guggenheims, as a firm, have always borne a reputation for honorable dealing and a reputation for getting what they go after. When the two reputations clash—The history of Cobalt, when it is finally written, may reveal which of the two is the fitter to survive. The present is not an opportune time to hand bouquets to the Guggenheims, but one can hardly withhold admiration for the family that "made good" in circumstances where lesser men would have gone to the wall.

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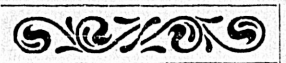
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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



THE DAYS OF CREATION.

Doubtless a good many people yet accept the idea that the heavens and earth were created in six days of twenty-four hours each, although the fact that the writer, whose statement is the basis of this belief, tells us that the sun and moon were not created until the fourth day is, on the face of it, proof that whatever he may have meant, he did not have in mind what we call a day. Very many people, who read the Bible, read into it things that are not there. Taught from childhood to accept some one else's construction of the language, they do not take the trouble themselves to see just what the writer does say. They are told that it is essential to salvation that they shall believe just what some one tells them the different writers of the books of the Bible meant, and they are afraid to use their ordinary common sense, lest by so doing they may imperil their souls. Let us briefly sketch the story of the "days." First there was the creation of matter. Then energy was imparted to it. Then light was created. Then a firmament was made, whatever they may mean, and the water and land were separated. Then vegetable life appeared. Then the sun, moon and stars were formed. Then fish life appeared and water fowl. Then land animals and last of all man came into existence. Here is an effort to present the sequence of events from the "beginning" up to the age of man. Read carefully it will be seen not to be an attempt to do more than give an outline of the chief events in the history of the world. It will be seen that the writer was not aiming at absolute accuracy. On the face of the narrative it is plain that he could not have meant that the stars are placed in the firmament that divides the waters. It is not supposable that he wished to be understood as meaning that stars, so far away that they can only be dimly made out in the most powerful telescopes, were created for the purpose of giving light to the earth. In fact the words "the stars also" read very much like an interpolation by some later writer, who fancied that the original author had overlooked something.

In previous references to this first chapter of Genesis we have treated it as an attempt to present the conclusions of ancient learning, and we have shown how in many respects it seems likely to be substantially similar to the final conclusion of modern science. We do not know that the sequence of events as there recorded tallies exactly with the sequence suggested by geology. On this point it is very possible that the conclusions of scientific investigators may undergo many changes. The story written in the rocks is not very easily read. Take one subject upon which perhaps as much is positively known as upon any other, the formation of coal. Matter has been found in every stage from wood to anthracite, so that it may be taken as conclusively established that coal is the result of some process, not unlike in principle what takes place in a charcoal furnace, but prolonged for very many years and under great pressure, and probably under water. The testimony of the coal deposits is that at a very remote period in the history of the world vegetable growth was exceedingly abundant. This is quite in accord with what the writer of the first chapter of Genesis tells us. He also says that the sun and moon were not created until after this period of active vegetable growth, although there already was light and day an hour.

No violence whatever is done to the Bible story and none to the teaching of geology if we conclude that during the great vegetable era the world was overspread by a mantle of mist, and the sun, moon and stars were never visible. If we accept the story, either as told in the rocks or as written in the Bible, we must concede the occurrence of just such a period. A very much less degree of heat is necessary to keep water in a gaseous form than is required to do the same thing with other materials. Therefore it may be taken as proved that at some stage in the development of the world it was surrounded by dense vapors. Everywhere the temperature must have been warm, and if at that time plant life existed, it must have attained a profusion of which the most luxuriant vegetation of the tropics can only give a faint idea. It also seems by no means unlikely that this period of heat and moisture would precede the introduction of animal life. Making all due allowance for errors, there seems to be nothing essentially inconsistent in the story of the Vegetable Age as told in Genesis and the Carboniferous Age as told in geology. If some great geologist, who had never seen the Bible, were to undertake to tell in a newspaper paragraph what is thought to be positively known about the Carboniferous Age, he would not produce anything very materially different from what we get in the Bible.

In reading anything it is necessary to bear several things in mind, if we are to judge of the value of what is written. One of these things is the author. Now we do not know who wrote the Bible story of creation. If it was Moses, we know that it was the work of an exceedingly wise and learned man. Whoever he was, we have seen in previous articles that

he was a man, who apparently had learned from some source the things towards which modern science is slowly making its way with faltering steps. Another thing to be considered is the motive of the writer. We think it will hardly be denied that the writer of the account referred to had one supreme aim, namely to set forth the incomprehensible supremacy of God, by giving a series of striking pictures of the stages in the earth's development from chaos. One thing is very clear. He was not writing a scientific treatise for scientific men. We are told by some authorities that the Genesis story is not the original, but is simply a reproduction of something written on clay tablets centuries upon centuries ago. All this may be quite true. We do not see what possible difference it can make, except to increase our respect for it. A statement is not necessarily valuable because it is old; but if we find something, that has come down from what has been thought to be prehistoric times, borne out substantially by the discoveries of the present day, its antiquity lends additional interest to it, and it may be, without violence to common sense, be accepted as a result, perverted and perhaps badly preserved, of the conclusion of an ancient science. If some one should dig out of a mound a very ancient tablet setting forth, somewhat quaintly and imperfectly, the doctrine of evolution, there would be little difficulty in convincing the evolutionists that this branch of investigation had been pursued during a certain degree of success during a period of remote antiquity. Why should a different rule obtain in the considering of ancient accounts of the creation of the world and its progress towards conditions that made it habitable for man?

The truth of the matter is that people have been in too much of a hurry to jump at the conclusion that during the last century mankind has discovered for the first time the fundamental historical facts about the earth. Somewhere in one of the ancient books of India it is written: "All knowledge is only recollection." We are simply finding out what the race once knew but had forgotten. This is an idea that will bear amplifying a little, but not today. It is not necessarily true, because some old Hindu sage said it, but there is nothing at all improbable in the suggestion that the stories told on the ancient clay tablets, and that which the writer of Genesis has preserved for us as "recollections," dim and very incomplete, of what men in the height of an ancient and forgotten civilization had learned by observations and study extending over ages.

THE S. P. C. A.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is making its annual appeal to the people of Victoria for the funds necessary to keep it a successful operation. The late Mr. F. B. Kitto was very prominent in connection with this organization, and since his death the responsibility of keeping it alive seems to have devolved upon the Misses Kitto, who are giving it their best attention. The work of the S. P. C. A. is, as a rule, not very important in the public gaze, and its importance is not generally appreciated, but it may be said with confidence that directly or indirectly its influence has been greatly for good in many ways. The simple fact that such an organization is prepared to take up all cases of cruelty has a deterrent effect upon those who are naturally inclined to ill-treat animals in their charge, and it would be a very serious reflection upon this city if the Victoria branch were permitted to suffer in efficiency for lack of the small amount of money required to keep it strongly on its feet.

It ought not to be necessary to say anything about the obligation of men to deal kindly by the brute creation, but almost daily evidence is seen showing much remissness in this respect. Yet perhaps there is nothing in which a cruel disposition more clearly betrays itself. Animals cannot protest against ill-treatment in a manner that is likely to arouse sympathy. If a badly used horse acts badly, which is the most natural thing in the world for him to do, that is always regarded as a reason for treating him worse. There is nothing which affects a horse worse than cruelty. Many a good animal has been spoiled by it. Perhaps he is nervous and sensitive. He sees something unusual and is alarmed. A horse may not know much, but he learns to associate the idea of master with a man. Therefore when he is punished because he is nervous over some unfamiliar object, he at once magnifies the danger. He is likely to associate with punishment, and not having very great reasoning powers, it need not surprise his owner if the animal learns to associate all unfamiliar objects with punishment, and thereby become more and more alarmed at them. There is no reason why we should expect perfection from horses, when we do not expect it in men; but a great many faults common to the four-legged creatures can be eradicated by kindness, and can always be prevented by kindness, if it is used in time.

Some years ago there was, perhaps there is now, in Victoria a very pretty

thoroughbred stallion called Sir Peter. Sir Peter was once owned in an eastern province. He came originally from Kentucky and was royally bred. Sir Peter was one of twenty-five stallions, all highly bred, owned by the New Brunswick government. When Sir Peter was brought into the stud, he had a bad name. The writer of this article had charge of the department to which these horses belonged, and he took a great interest in the dainty little thoroughbred, and instructed the grooms that under no condition whatever was he to be struck or spoken to in a loud voice. In a little while he became perfectly docile. One day the Minister of Agriculture came to see the horses, and taking a whip in his hand entered Sir Peter's box. "Hey, Stand round there," he shouted and struck at Sir Peter with the whip. The horse made for him and he was glad to escape from the box unhurt. Notwithstanding his protest, the writer at once entered the horse's box, with a little bit of stick in his hand which he held out to Sir Peter. The dainty little fellow came forward, took the stick in his teeth, put down his head to have it rubbed and allowed himself to be patted and fondled, but he would not allow the minister to enter the box then or at any time thereafter. As has been said, there were twenty-five finely bred animals in that stud, and a little child could go fearlessly among them. They were never beaten and rarely spoken to above an ordinary conversational tone. Any horseman will tell you that the whole stud could have been spoiled by bad treatment. There was one magnificent hackney in the lot, who, when he was shown on the halter, was a picture of all that was strong, fierce and terrible in a horse. The sight of other animals seemed to arouse his passions furiously; yet his groom only had to speak gently to him and he would become as docile as a dog. Experience with those animals demonstrated to the writer, more than all he had ever read in books, that kindness is the law for horses.

Most horses that run away have no intention of doing so when they begin. Perhaps they have become cold from standing and want to move a little, or some trifling thing disturbs them. They move off a little, and suddenly finding that they are free of control lose all control of themselves. Then people try to stop them with shouts, or rush at them with sticks, and the poor crazed animals tear along utterly at a loss what to do. Finally they stop or are stopped, and then often the driver comes up, and whips them unmercifully, for the purpose of "teaching them not to run away." As a matter of fact he is impressing upon the animals' minds the idea of running away. The horse that stops pulling on a load may sometimes be started again with the whip, but he can quite as often be started by a cheery word. A driver once sat upon a load belaboring his horse for refusing to draw it. A passer-by asked him to throw down the reins, and he did so. Then the passer-by patted the horse on the nose, and stepping back, said cheerfully: "Come along, old fellow," at the same time shaking the reins lightly. The horse went well for a little while, until the wagon stuck in a hole. Down came the whip unmercifully, and the horse stood as rigid as a statue; but on the performance just mentioned being repeated, he pulled the load out of the hole with ease. The driver had the good sense to say that he thought he would try and get along without a whip. Of course this is not to say that a whip should never be used, but it does mean that neither whip nor anything else should be used upon a horse in a cruel manner.

PICTURES IN THE SKY.

There was a beautiful picture in the sky on Friday night. The moon was in Orion and in the early evening within a few degrees of Jupiter, which she must have occultated some time before morning. Although the beautiful stars of Orion were dimmed by the lustre of the moon, yet the picture was well worth looking at. The sky at night holds many beautiful pictures, which we miss because the starry vault is so familiar a sight that we do not always think to look at it. There is scarcely an evening when the sky is clear, when it will not well repay a close study. It is a matter of surprise how very little most of us know about the stars, we mean the simple things that can be learned by looking at them with the naked eye. There they shine, as they have shone for countless centuries, and yet only comparatively few of us know which of them are planets and which fixed stars. Not one out of twenty people, taken indiscriminately, can point out a single star and call it by the name given to it by the ancient astronomers. Very few people can find Polaris readily, if at all. Do you, good reader, know Sirius, the Dog Star, when you see it? Can you find Aldebaran, as the Arabs named that brilliant orb, which form one of a cluster of five in the constellation Taurus, the star that is sometimes called "the Bull's Eye"? Do you know Algol, the demon star, or Betelgeuse or any of the others to which common names have been given? Probably not. You can doubtless find the group of stars, which is called the Dipper, and which form a part of the constellation known

as the Great Bear. Very probably you know the six stars known as the Pleiades, although some people call them "the little Dipper." They form a very pretty picture in a small glass, and the story of them, that is how they came by their name, is worth the telling. The star group, of which Aldebaran is one, were called the Hyades, and they and the Pleiades were the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who was daughter of Oceanus. The Hyades died and so stricken with grief were their sisters, the Pleiades, that they committed suicide, so as to join them in the sky. This is one version of the tale. Another is that the Pleiades were companions of Diana, and were pursued by Orion, when the gods to save them lifted them to the heavens. Originally there were seven of these sisters, but one of them disappeared. This is a very ancient tradition. Perhaps you may have read Felicia Hemans' beautiful poem on the Lost Pleiad. If you have you will enjoy reading it again; if you have not, you will find it well worthy of perusal, for the striking thoughts it contains and the powerful words in which they are expressed.

And is there glory from the heavens departed
O void unmarked—thy sisters of the sky
Still hold their place on high.
Though from his rank thine orb so long
Hath started—
Thou that no more art seen of mortal eye.

Hath the night lost a gem, the regal night?
She wears her crown of old magnificence
"Though thou art exiled there;" urns of light,
Midst the far distant purple gloom in tense.

They rise in joy, the starry myriads burn—
The shepherd greets them on his mountain
And from the silvery sea
To them the sailor's wakeful eye is turned.

Unchanged they rise, they have not mourned for thee.
Could'st thou be shaken from thy radiant
Place,
Even as a dewdrop from the myrtle leaf.

Swept by the wind away
Wert thou not, peopled by some glorious
Race,
And was there power to smite them with decay?

Why, who shall talk of thrones, of sceptres
Given?
Bow'd to our hearts to think of what we are,
When from his height afar
A world sinks thus—and you majestic
Shines not the less for that one vanished star.

Think of what is implied in the words "a vanished star." We cannot grasp their full significance. The Pleiades, though so small to the sight, are perhaps each far mightier than our sun, and each of them probably has revolving around it a group of attendant planets, as our sun has. Perhaps these planets are the homes of creatures of intelligence. Perhaps if their history could be known, it would tell of progress greater than we have yet attained. But be this as it may, there came a time when one of the stars vanished. Did it suddenly lose its light, and is it yet in its place, a huge dark orb? Or did it, like that star of a few years ago, begin to grow brighter until it became more brilliant than all its companions in the sky, only to fade away into blackness? Did some awful cataclysm rend it into a billion billion fragments, and send them whirling through space to fall as meteors upon other stars? There can be no answer to these questions. All the legend tells us is that the seventh Pleiad once shone and disappeared. All that astronomy can do is to make a guess at what happened.

We have said that the moon on Friday night was in Orion. You ought to know Orion when you see it. There is nothing else in all the heavens to be compared with it for splendor. If tonight is fine, look about nine o'clock towards the south and about half way between the horizon and the zenith. There you will see three bright stars in a row and these form Orion's belt, and at almost equal distances above and below them are other brilliant stars. There is nothing more beautiful than this, especially when seen on a frosty night from the high levels of the Interior. Orion, if he was to have a place in the sky, well deserved the most beautiful, for he was in life the most beautiful of mortals. He was a giant hunter, so tall that he could wade across the deepest seas, and when he walked upon the land his head was in the clouds. But great and beautiful as he was, like lesser men, he fell in love and then his troubles began. His sweetheart lived on an island, and Orion, to prove his love, cleared it of wild beasts and brought the skins as trophies to his beloved. But there was the usual stubborn father in the case, and Orion tried to carry the girl away, having filled himself full of Dutch courage for the purpose. In this condition he lost his sight, but recovering it again, he sought vengeance upon the girl's father. In this he failed, and in his wanderings met Diana, who fell in love with him. This made Apollo angry, and one day when Orion was walking through the sea, Apollo directed Diana's attention to a small black mark and challenged her to try and hit it with an arrow. The hunting goddess drew her bow and shot only too well, for the black mark was the curly head of Orion, who perished then and there with all his beauty. But the gods were kind and placed him and his hound in the stars, where they are to-day, although it may puzzle

you to make them out. Nevertheless, be sure to look for Orion, for it is the most beautiful thing there is in heaven or earth.

The pictures in the sky are many and marvelously beautiful. It is rather cool to do so now, but next summer, lie down some night upon the grass and simply look up to the stars. Note how the longer you look the more there is to see. After a time the weight of the glory of them will seem almost too great to be borne. It was perhaps after such contemplation that David wrote:

"When I consider the heavens the work of thy fingers, and the moon and the stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man, that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that Thou visitest him."

You can rise from your contemplation of the starry picture feeling that, marvelous as are the wonders of the stellar universe, there is something in yourself that makes you greater in the sight of Him, who made them, than all the gems of night combined.

THE STORY TELLER

GOOD MARCHING WINS BATTLES.

Not every volunteer, or even regular soldier, fully understands why practice in marching in fours is so important. It is a matter of keeping the prescribed distance between the fours because, when a whole division is on the march, the tendency for each row of our men to drop an inch or two further behind the row in front than the rules of marching allow leads to a considerable lengthening of the column. Through "slack marching" a single battalion easily takes up twice its allotted space, so that a division may become a mile or two longer than it should be. An army undisciplined in marching might lose a battle purely through the delay and extra fatigue occasioned by the excessive length of its column.

UNCLE AND AUNT.

Mrs. Hellsingworth Andrews of Philadelphia, is one of the best whist players in America. She will not, however play for money. She holds that no mother should gamble. "I have seen," she says, "at the end of a discussion on gambling, said the other day:

"Never play for a stake if you have children, and never say to your partner in any case at the end of a game. 'If you had done this or that, the other would have been different.' When I have a partner of the 'If you had' kind, I think of the great Cavenish."

"Cavenish, the famous whist expert, when a partner said to him, 'If you had done so-and-so, we'd have made so-and-so,' always replied: 'Did you ever hear the story of your uncle and your aunt?'"

"If the player had heard it, he would at once become silent, not wishing to hear it again. If he had not heard it, he would pause in his postmortem of the game and say:

"Mrs. Andrews, to me."

"The Cavenish would frown and say in a solemn voice:

"If your aunt had been a man, she would have been your uncle."

CENSORED.

"When Maxim Gorky lunched with me," said a literary New Yorker, "he talked well about the Russian censorship."

"He said that during the Russo-Japanese war he had occasion in an article to describe the headquarters of one of the Grand Dukes. He wrote of these headquarters, among other things:

"And over the desk in his highness' tent is a large photograph of Marie la Jambe, the beautiful ballet dancer."

"Before this article could appear the censor changed that sentence to: 'And over the desk in his highness' tent is a large map of the theatre of war.'"

READY TO ADDRESS THE JURY.

George Small, of Norway, Me., a painter, used occasionally to look upon "the ardent." At one time he was summoned to testify in a case in court. Being somewhat under the influence of liquor, his speech was rather thick, and to make matters worse, he directed his conversation to his corner questioner, so that the jury could not understand half of what he said.

Finally the Judge turned to him and said:

"Mr. Witness, speak louder, and address the jury."

"I am sorry, your honor," asked Small.

The Judge joined in the laughter which followed.—Green Bag.

SEA FISH IN FRESH WATER.

An interesting experiment that may have far-reaching results has just been brought to a successful termination in Germany. It has been proved beyond question that deep-sea fish can be acclimated and will live and breed in fresh water.

The complete success of this experiment will completely change the fishing industry, and will prove an especial boon to communities far removed from the seaboard. An American who has lived for any length of time in the Middle West, where he is equally removed from both the Atlantic and the Pacific, knows how greatly deep-sea fish are missed as a part of one's diet.—Chicago Chronicle.

NO CONSOLATION FOR HIM.

At considerable expense a certain Scotch Town Council had erected public baths, and not long ago they were opened by one of the leading men of the neighborhood. One of the proudest men there was Sandy, who had been appointed bath superintendent. Sandy had two hobbies—dog breeding and swimming. Just prior to the opening ceremony one of the local councillors slipped and fell into the six-foot end of the bath. "Come out 'o that," roared Sandy leaning over and catching the unfortunate one by his hair. "Come out 'o that! That bath is for dogs, not for men! Dragged out the councillor tried to laugh the matter off by remarking, 'Anyhow, I have had the first swim.' He was denied even this satisfaction.

"Deed, ye hadna!" said Sandy, calmly. "Me an' the dogs had a dip this morning!"

A PRACTICAL ELECTION JOKE.

Saturday Night, Toronto.

Not an election goes by but one or two candidates at least, and oftentimes more, are put up for election by friends who regard the matter as a practical joke. The practice probably originated with a jocular campaign organized in the seventies by Edward Fawcett at the late municipal election. In one municipal campaign they ran a big negro with a gift of gab for mayor. It is said that their candidate could not read or write. Mr. Farrar wrote his speeches, which gloved with oriental figures of speech and flowers of rhetoric unsurpassed by any man or woman ever lived. In fact the ancients were liberally drawn on, and dressed up to suit popular taste. Mr. Kelly financed the scheme, paid for halls, advertisements and organization, until he had spent nearly a thousand dollars.

But the negro could not stand the strain of the campaign, and his conduct became such that before election day arrived the voters were glad to withdraw their candidate.

A man to whom Mr. Kelly related the affair with gusto asked him why he had spent his money in that way.

"Oh, just because I was born a fool," was the reply.

THE LOADED CLOCK.

Winnipeg Tribune.

One Sunday recently as a certain Methodist divine in this city was gradually approaching his peroration, and the hands of the clock in the gallery were nearing half-past twelve, the words on the minister's lips were drowned in a crashing noise. The buzzing of a going continued for what seemed many minutes, and when "silence like a poultice came to heal the blows of sound," the minister, resigned to his fate, said "Let us pray." It took some time for the fluttering congregation to settle down, and there was much mirth afterwards, when it was discovered that the janitor, a small son, being of an inventive turn of mind, had attached an electrical battery somehow to the clock, which at a given hour declared itself.

But in this laughter three persons did not join—the pastor, the janitor and the janitor's small son.

A DRILLER ALL RIGHT.

An Irishman looking for work took his stand in a group at the gate of a large engineering establishment. By and by the foreman came up to the gate and asked:

"Are there any drillers here?"

"Yes," said Pat, stepping forward. He got the job at once, and he had been working long at the machine when it broke down. The foreman, in anything but a pleasant mood, then inquired:

"Where, man, did you learn drilling?"

"In the militia," was Pat's reply.—Exchange.

A WONDERFUL RUSE.

The late A. M. Simpson, the oldest Oddfellow in the world, had the following experience at a New York theatre several years ago:

In those days women weren't compelled to take their hats off in the theatre. Consequently a good many kept their hats on, and the people behind saw nothing of the stage. Mr. Simpson sat in his orchestra chair, enjoying the play famously, when a woman in a two-foot hat plumped down in the seat in front of him. He sighed. He sat, so to speak, on tiptoe. He craned his neck to the right and to the left. But in vain. Now that this woman had come, he could see nothing of the stage. He saw only two black ostrich plumes, a bunch of grapes, a hummingbird, and a bow of pink satin ribbon—from behind this mass the voices of the players came.

Mr. Simpson was a modest man. It was his nature to disturb any one. Nevertheless, he did not often get to a New York theatre, and now that he was in one, he did not propose to miss its benefits through no fault of his own. So, after a good deal of silent suffering and a good deal of mental hesitation, he leaned forward, touched the woman in front of him, and said in the softest tone:

"Madam, will you kindly take off your hat?"

The woman ignored him—ignored him absolutely. He said a little more loudly:

"Will you please take off that big hat, madam? I can see nothing behind it."

She turned, gave him a scornful, withering look, and settled back into her former position.

"Madam," said Mr. Simpson very firmly, "if you do not remove that hat, something most unpleasant will happen."

She ignored him again. Mr. Simpson reached down under the seat, got his hat, and put it on. Instantly, from all parts of the house, there came a loud and ferocious chorus:

"Here, take off that hat!"

"Hats off down front!"

"Take off your hat!"

"Off with your hat! Off with it!"

The woman removed her hat instantly. At the same moment Mr. Simpson, chuckling, removed his own. Then the uproar ceased.

WHEN FISH DON'T BITE

We who claim to represent the highest fishing aspirations are sometimes inclined to sigh on days when the fish refuse to bite. There can be no worse exhibition than this of an entire misconception of a wise arrangement for our benefit. The sportsman who remembers that we have about us on every side thousands of those who claim membership in the fishing fraternity, because, in a way, they love fish when they do not bite and only then. These are contented only when capture is constant, and their only conception of the pleasures of fishing rests upon unfeigned slaughter. If we reflect for a moment upon the consequences of turning an army of fishermen like these loose upon the world, we shall see how nicely the vicissitudes of fishing have been adjusted.—From George Cleveland's new book, "Fishing and Shooting Sketches."

A theological student supposed to be deficient in judgment was asked by a professor in the course of a class examination:

"Why, Mr. E., how would you discover a fish?"

"By the questions he would ask," was the rather stunning reply.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

CURRENT VERSE

OWNERSHIP.

I know a hill where the slanting trees
With their luscious burdens of fruit are
red,
Where the elder mill calls the honey bees,
And the skies of autumn are soft o'er-
head.
I pass and look, but I may not share
The peaceful gladness of ownership,
Nor taste where the sweet stream
flows to slip.
For another man is the master there.

I know a brook that is cool and clear
Where it winds along through a peace-
ful vale,
And there who stray on its banks may
hear
It merrily babble many a tale
Of eager lovers and maidens fair
Who in former seasons have passed that
spot.
But I may not gladly listening stare,
For another man is the master there.

I know where a splendid palace looms
With its turrets fretted against the sky,
And art is stored in its gorgeous rooms,
But its doors are fastened to such as I.
Glad straight I rush in, and on the air
And dancers glide through the stately
halls.
But I never may enter within those
walls
For another man is the master there.

I know a voice that is good to hear,
I know a smile that is good to see;
I know a truth that is hard to deny,
And I know of love that is all for me.
Oh, keep your castles, I do not care,
And keep your values and your orchards,
too.
For I know a heart that is always true,
And I know that I am the master there.

THE ELOCUTIONIST'S CURFEW.

England's sun was slowly setting—(Raise
your right hand to your brow.)
Filling all the land with beauty—(Wear a
sleeve of rapture now.)
And the last rays kissed the forehead of
a man and maiden fair
(With a movement slow and graceful you
He wits said, push back your hair;
He wits said, bowed head—A drooping
of your head will be all right
Till you hoarsely, sadly whisper—"Cur-
few must not ring tonight."

"Sexton," Bessie's white lips faltered—
(Try here to resemble Bess,
Though, of course, she has been dead never
worn quite such a charming dress.)
"I've a lover in that prison—(Don't for-
get to roll your r's,
And to whisper as though gazing through
the iron prison bars.)
"Cromwell" will not come till sunset—
(Speak each word as though you'd
bite
Every syllable to pieces—"Curfew must
not ring tonight."

"Bessie," calmly spoke the sexton—(Here
extend your velvet palm;
Let it tremble like the sexton's as though
you were a star.)
"Long, long years I've run the curfew—
(Don't forget to make it y'ars,
With a pitiful infection that a world of
"I have done my duty ever—(Draw your
self up to your height.)
For you're speaking as the sexton—
(Gently, the curfew rings tonight.)

Out she swung, far out—(Now here is
Let your eyes go to do your best,
Let your head be twisted back, let
great soles heave up your chest,
Swing your right foot through an arc of
Then come down and swing your left foot,
and be sure don't bend your knees;
Keep this up for fifteen minutes till your
face is worn and your hair matted,
Then gaze at your mangled fingers—"Cur-
few shall not ring tonight!"

O'er the distant hills came Cromwell—
(Let your eyes look down the distance, say
above the entrance door.)
At his side, he told her story—(Lift your
hands as though you were a star,
And her sweet young face so haggard—
(Now your pathos you assert,
Then straighten up as Cromwell, and
be sure you get it right.)
Don't say "Go, your liver loves"—well,
"Curfew shall not ring tonight!"

—W. D. Nesbitt, in Harper's Magazine for December.

THE DESERTED CLAIM.

Denver Republican.
Where the snow shines pure and white
On peaks that point to the summer
Up in the gulch by the evening light
I saw, as we traveled slowly by,
A claim staked out on a hillside bare,
A shanty sunk in the mountain side,
A rootless cabin, of logs rough hewn,
Where some one had labored till hope
had fled.

And later on, when our camp was made,
And the white tents pitched for another
While the pine trees wildly tossed and
swayed
In the cherry glow of our camp firelight,
When merry voices rang on and on—
And smiling faces flashed in and out—
I thought of that cabin rude and bare,
Of its owner, who labored in hope and
doubt.

He had come, perhaps, from some eastern
home,
For, needy wealth, to this western
clime,
And homelike and weary, and all alone,
He had faithfully toiled for some friend-
ly sign,
Cold moans

Matters of Interest to Women

FOR THE PROMANADE



The charming hat on the left is of shepherdess shape in silver cloth with crown of ermine and wreath of pink velvet flowers, with pink tulle under the crown. The child's coat is of blue cloth with crocheted ornament of black silk and finished with stitching of the same color silk.

The misses' costume is of a new model in checked English cutting, finished with stitching and fancy buttons.

The lady's full figure shows a smart costume of dark bronze green cloth, trimmed with darker velvet and braided with soutache. The velvet is applied in an ornamental fashion by being cut in strips and sewed by hand on skirt and jacket. The larger buttons are formed by strips of the velvet woven over button moulds.

The carriage or auto coat on the second figure is of golden brown tulle, and collar and cuffs are of brown leather, edged with darker brown velvet and silk braid. The ties are of grosgrain silk with fancy metal buttons.

The little girl's coat is of a very pretty light brown and white check with bright green velvet on collar and cuffs, finished with black braid and pearl buttons.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

There are times when even the best of friends, the most faithful of friends, must wound, and with words. Habitually and exquisitely regardful of our feelings, loyal and true and staunch in our absence, before our foes as well as our well wishers, always and everywhere our defender, he at the last sees the time when he, too, must take the apparently offensive. He is all the better friend for it. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend."

Perhaps it is easier for most of us to take too many liberties with the person and property and feelings of our friends; but it is quite as possible for us to run to the other extreme and to avoid mentioning things that our friend will profit by and should know, even at cost of a little distress on our part.

We have the same extremes in the nagging friend, on the one hand, and the overindulgent friend on the other. The wise and good follow the middle path, are delicately sensitive to the happiness of the dear one, but do not spare counsel when its lack would spoil future welfare and pleasure.

There are occasions when we must speak if we would evince our truest loyalty. Let our speech be given in love, be well considered, be timely, be appropriate in occasion, and it can only make room for a deeper and sweeter mutual regard. If our service be unappreciated it probably is all the more needed by our good friend.

Universally regarded as a purely feminine function, the formal luncheon has grown to be one of the most popular forms of hospitality.

For 12 guests or less, general practice favors one spacious table, spread either with a handsome lunch cloth of Mexican drawn work or, when the table has an unmarred polished surface, dainty luncheon sets, comprising centerpiece, one dozen each of plate, finger bowl, tumbler and relish doliies. In selecting the floral decorations the hostess has a wide range to choose from, although it is an excellent plan to be guided by the season of the year. A few loose roses scattered on the table are susceptible to a charming effect.

Should the day be dark and dismal candelabra or single candlesticks holding softly shaded wax or paraffin tapers produce the requisite light, and the color scheme selected for the luncheon must take its keynote from the floral decorations and candle shades.

In addition to the flowers and candelabra the perfectly appointed luncheon will contain small trays or compartments of silver or crystal, holding radishes (cut in the form of tiny roses), shreds or crisp celery, pitted or stuffed olives, salted nuts or bon-bons; large salt collars and pepper boxes, one of each, should stand side by side at the four corners of the table. The menu should consist of dainty home made dishes artistically gar-

nished, and each course should be in pleasing contrast to the one preceding it.

For a menu see:
Grape fruit.
Bouillon (in cups).
Lobster chops. Brown bread.
Curried eggs.
French Chops. Potato Straws.
Asparagus salad. Cheese rolls.
Gateau St. Honore.
Coffee.

To prepare the grape fruit, after removing the hard, pithy centre, fill with peeled, seeded Malaga grapes, sprinkle with confectioners' sugar, and ornament with small, candied cherries.

Place the fruit on a handsome dessert plate resting on maiden hair ferns.

The bouillon is poured hot into bouillon cups, each surmounted with a tablespoonful of whipped cream slightly salted.

The lobster chops either may be served on individual plates or, warmed plates having been placed in front of each person, the maid may pass the chops arranged on a large fish platter; in either case, garnish each chop with a small lobster claw. The coffee should be poured in after dinner coffee cups, with an after dinner coffee spoon placed on the saucer, and is served at the conclusion of the dessert with the bon bon and confections, finger bowls being placed at each corner when the dessert plates are removed.

The question of souvenirs has resolved itself merely to a bunch of violets or other simple flowers corresponding with the other floral decorations.

THE MEAT CHOPPER.

It May Be Made a Great Labor Saver In the Kitchen.

The grater has a black eye in housewifely favor. In its place the meat chopper has sprung into popularity. Many of the things for which the former was exclusively used are now done more quickly and with greater ease by the latter.

The meat chopper is a godsend to one woman, who makes chowchow so appetizing that she is forced to do it by the job lot. Formerly she cut the different ingredients separately until one day the brilliant idea struck her—why not put everything through the chopper? In went tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers and pickles one at a time, and all the former work of two days was done in a morning.

Apples, pears and quinces for butters are also put through the meat chopper with great saving of time and temper. Being cut much smaller, moreover, than they would otherwise be they boil down more easily.

All the juice from fruits prepared in this way must be carefully caught. The chopper itself should be scrupulously clean to remove all taste of meat. Boiling the parts in soda water insures perfect cleanliness.

Many have found life's crown bending over a cradle.

GEMS FROM THE BOYS

The next bit of history is so extraordinary that I must ask you to accept my word of honor regarding its genuineness. I copied it verbatim from a high school entrance paper, have nothing extenuated nor set down aught in malice. "Robert Clive was a brave man who went out to help France to fight. They were searching all around to get a man who was willing to come. So at last the King of France came upon Robert Clive who was clerking behind the counter in a country store he was willing and came. But the King of France went away on business, and while he was away the King of Belgium came over and drove about twenty-three thousand into a dark cave; they were packed so close together that in the morning all that was living was about twenty-three hundred. So when the King returned he was very much disappointed and threw all the blame upon Robert Clive who said it was not his fault and really he was not a bad man at all. This hole was called the Black Hole of Calcutta to this day."

With an air of finality come these succinct statements:
"Great ignorance is 144 times as bad as just ordinary ignorance."
"Anchorite, an old-fashioned hermit sort of a fellow who had anchored himself to one place."
"The liver is an internal organ."
"Vacuum is nothing with the air sucked out of it put up in a pickle bottle—it is very hard to get."

Anatomy is ever a fertile field. "What does the abdomen contain?" a member of the class was asked. "The abdomen contains the stomach, liver, and intestines."

The demand, "State clearly the composition of the blood. Show how alcohol injuriously affects it," is thus clearly met: "It is made up of seven million pale insects and a few dozen bright red arterial units to every drop of blood that you can lift on the point of a cumbria needle. If you drink beer in profusion or stronger spirituous liquors it is instant death to the red insects. Being then lighter in weight than the pale ones they come to the surface, and it is this that gives the hectic flush to the drunkard's face." Could anything be more convincing?

The child who wrote the following is evidently training for a clairvoyant's chair in a fore-telling bureau or a sub-editorship with Zadkiel's almanac. "If a woman goes without food and drink for any great length of time, say forty days and nights, she will die at the end of a month; or if her constitution is specially delicate she may live for a fortnight or less." It is so delightfully non-committal, but, query—is it so very different from the language of the regular practitioner?

On the blackboard the children had been writing the story of the finding of Moses. In one account occurred the

sentence. "Drawing aside the bull-rushes the daughter of Pharaoh saw the cradle and knew the baby to be an Israelite." I turned to Harry Henderson and demanded, "Harry, how did Pharaoh's daughter know the baby to be an Israelite?" Quick as a flash came the reply, "By his nose."

Sunday schools contribute their quota. "Who made your vile body?" was the somewhat disconcerting question to the tiny little girl at the end of the bench. "Please, mother did; I made the skirt myself."

HINDOO MOON LORE.

According to the Hindoos, a lunar eclipse is the contact between the moon and another planet called Rahoo, but the masses believe that, owing to the will of God, Rahoo, or the serpent-like planet, catches hold of the moon by its hideous mouth and releases it after a short time. At first contact the Hindoos bathe in the sea and anxiously await the release. After the contact they take another bath. During the interval they are not allowed even to drink a cup of water, as their belief is that all things in the world get polluted during the contact.—Singapore Times.

MAKE HOME PLEASANT.

Avoid Fussiness and Court Method and Neatness.

The best housekeeper is not she who spends the whole day slaving in the house—doing the work. As Mrs. B. is; bumbling is the correct expression. A woman with method gets through her domestic duties even without the aid of a servant by midday or soon after and is ready to take a walk, make a call or two or rest comfortably with a book or her needlework. Her home is tidy, and she is always neatly and consistently dressed. Meals are prepared tastefully and economically and are always punctually served.

Although no one enjoys a pleasant chat more than she does, she avoids anything like idle gossip, and no one can tempt her to waste the early morning hours in talking over her neighbors' affairs.

A good housekeeper also avoids debt. She insists upon paying for everything as she gets it and sees that she gets good value for her money.

A fussy woman may be a prim old maid, but is probably an untidy wife, always very unpunctual, for she has "no time" to do anything, her faculty for fuss retarding her actions. She never spares herself, never idles a moment and thinks nothing can be done so well by any one as by herself; hence she is quite unnecessarily over-worked, over-fatigued and frequently fractious. The husband goes to his club. The children are so accustomed to continuous scolding that they become either hypocrites or unusually unmanageable and heedless of rebuke. To some extent they deserve pity, for they are teased about their food, clothes, health, exercise, games and lessons. Nothing is done without plenty of fuss and discussion, and many harmless pleasures are lost.—Exchange.

TIES IN FANCY PLAIDS

Cravats and ties are now exceedingly chic and becoming. The most fashionable collar of the moment is the high turnover. But the newest feature is not so much the collar as the tie. Ties in every shade and design of plaids and stripes are seen at all the fashionable shops. The ties are made to fit the collar and to accord with their style to a large extent.

With an embroidered collar, a high turnover, were shown bows of accordion pleated mill and fine linen. These were plain white or polka dotted in black and colors. These bows were also made of three pieces of lawn accordion pleated and trimmed with lace, bound together by a knot in the centre.

The white embroidered collars in linen are also worn with very large made-up bows of Roman striped silk, with four-in-lands of the Roman silk and Scotch plaids and with quaint small bows of narrow striped ribbon made with four loops, no ends and two knots.

There are also pleated satin stocks of white with the lower part of plaid silk, ending in a four-in-hand or Windsor tie. Other pleated white satin stocks have the lower part of plaid silk ending in a flat pair of crossed ends in front. Again the plaid silk is used for the upper part of the stock and the lower part is made up of plain silk, with the crossed tabs or a four-in-hand in front.

There are also bows made of broad-corded silk, with straight loops and butterfly ends. These are medium size and quite stocky in effect.

Quaint new collars are the turnovers which have narrow fluted borders all around. There are cuffs to match these. Some of them are all white, but many have a band of pale blue or pale pink all around the edge of the fluting.

There are also bows of lace accordion pleated and having six ends and no loops. There are other cravats, which, for want of a better word, one must call tabs. They are simply pieces of pleated muslin, silk or what not, narrow at the top, where they fold in under the collar and widening toward the bottom. They fall straight from the collar and are edged with lace.

An effective bow for wear with a turnover collar is made of three shades of silk, pleated and knotted in the middle. The lightest shade is on top and the darkest next the throat.

FRIDAY LUCKY AND UNLUCKY

What is the matter with Friday? Is it really such an unlucky day after all? According to tradition, Friday is unlucky because it was on that day that Christ was crucified. Soames says: "Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit on Friday and died on a Friday." In nearly all the countries of Europe Friday is regarded as the black sheep of the days of the week, and it is so esteemed by Buddhists and Brahmins. The old Romans called it nefastus, from the utter overthrow of their army at Gallia Narbonensis.

In England it was once the custom to execute the sentence of death on con-

demned criminals on Friday, which therefore, has been commonly known as "hangman's day." There is an English proverb to the effect that a Friday moon brings foul weather. Many sailors refuse to go aboard a vessel that is to start its voyage on a Friday.

On the other hand, evidence is not wanting that Friday is one of the luckiest days of the week. Charles Dickens says that nearly all the fortunate events in his life occurred on this day. In Scotland, Friday is the favorite day for weddings.

Below is given a list of some important events that have occurred on Friday:
Moscow was burned Friday.
Washington was born Friday.
Shakespeare was born Friday.
America was discovered Friday.

"TOFFEE" AS MADE IN ENGLAND.

By Miles Bradford.
It may be possible that there are some persons who grow old so thoroughly that they actually forget that they ever were children, but I can't help wondering if any man or woman ever lived to such an age as to become imprecious to the delights of "toffee," or the butter scotch that has made Easter a household word to every civilized nation under the sun.

Of course, you have eaten it—to the joy of your soul and to the detriment of your teeth—and, if you will promise not to repeat it, I will give you the secret recipe for this candy, for it is made nowhere as in England. "Take three pounds of 'coffee' or 'C' sugar, but not the amount of a pound and a quarter, with half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. First dissolve the sugar in just as much cold water as may be required for that purpose, then mix all the ingredients together, and boil them, without stirring the mixture until it will snap when dropped into water. At this moment remove it from the fire; add eight or ten drops of lemon extract, according to its strength, and pour the mixture into well-greased pans, to be cut into squares as it cools."

DIRT AND DUST.

Two Great Enemies of Health—Go Into the Parks and Fields.

One of the most important causes of modern physical deterioration, says the Grand Magazine, is the lack of open-air life, the common lot of all city dwellers. The greatest surgical discovery of the nineteenth century was dirt, matter in the wrong place.

The greatest medical discovery that will be made in this century will be dust. It takes at least two hours to fresh open air each day to counteract the effects of the dust we inhale, without estimating the wear and tear of the tissues due to nature's excretory efforts to intercept this terrible enemy. If we would evade this death-dealing dust, the cause alike of consumption, sore throat, cold in the head and pneumonia, it is essential to betake ourselves to parks and open-air spaces, green fields and country lanes.

ONE UNIFORM

Suggested for the working housewife consists of a neat, short skirt of "nurse's blue," in gingham or seersucker, reaching scarcely below the sleeve tops, worn with belted waist of the same material. If the waist is made to belt outside of the skirt it will obviate any possibility of untidiness in the region of the belt, a point where many women come short of perfect neatness, disclosing a yawning space between skirt and waist, or, what is quite as bad, a huge safety pin making its appearance either above or below the belt. The advantage of having separate waists and skirts is that they are more easily laundered in this way. And two or more fresh waists may be worn with one skirt before the latter will require tubbing.

Women who can afford to wear a dress without a high stock or collar will look all the prettier if they have the neck cut to the lower edge of the stock line, finishing it with a ruffle of narrow lace. Those who are not so fortunate should eschew the wearing of soiled ribbons in the morning and of fancy stocks no longer fresh for afternoon or evening wear. A hemmed strip of the material two inches wide may be passed around the neck twice and tied in a four in hand, or, what is simpler, fit the waist with a band of the same material two inches wide, shaped to fit the neck, and in this pin one of the little turnover collars, fastening all with a neat brooch in front. A doubled, starched belt of the goods, fastened in front with an inexpensive buckle, will insure perfect neatness at the belt line.

If the hair be becomingly arranged, and the shoes, no matter how worn, carefully polished and not run down at the heels, the housekeeper may enjoy the sweet satisfaction of knowing that she is well dressed.

STARCHED CLOTHING.

London Chronicle.
Ever since James I sent armor finally out of fashion by remarking that it was excellent invention because it not only protected the wearer but also hindered him from doing hurt to anybody else, man has tried to be what one poet has called him—
An honest man close-buttoned to the chin.
Broadcloth without, and a warm heart within.
But even man, always so scornfully tolerant of the absurdities of woman's dress, has not been able to eschape the dominion of what was described in Elizabeth's reign as "that liquid matter which they call starch, wherein the devil learned them to wash and dive their ruffs, which being dry will then stand stiff and inflexible about their necks." Yet, although starch is now more used in men's laundry than in women's, it was Queen Bess who first introduced it into England by sending for a Dutch champion starcher, who taught the art to people over here for five pounds a scholar and the way to make it for 20 shillings more.

THEIR EVE OF NOEL

By Virginia Lelia Wentz

"Mere, monsieur!" cried the con-
cierge, "look the silver coin."
"A happy Noel, monsieur!"
Lansing Drake entered the little im-
passe on the broad avenue du Maine
shaking his shoulders, for his back
ached. He had been working at the
Louvre for five steady hours—till the
last fraction of light held out.
Why? Why? The part had been in the
festivities of these happy French peo-
ple? Was not he one of the homeless
ones, separated by the width of an
ocean from his family?
In his studio apartment he threw
himself on a divan, with a pipe and a
cigar. But the Journal was full
of allusions to the season and
somehow, he sighed. The eve of Noel—
Christmas eve! It had been the very
best time of the year over there in his
dear Southern home. What were they
doing now? Getting the things ready
for the feast? The tree? The wreath
of holly with red ribbon, and hanging
a branch of mistle—Oh, pshaw! what
right had he to think of such things
tonight?
A clatter of sabots across the flag-
stone court—the small daughter of the
concierge fetching water from the
common tap; from the Boulevard
the foot of a St. Etienne
type de Roule train and then silence.
Drake was picking up his paper again
when—
"The snow lay on the ground,
The stars shone bright—"
Ah! it was the quaint old English
carol with its liquid, sweet melody,
which he'd learned at his mother's
knee, and it was the American girl
across the court who was singing it.
"When Christ Our Lord was born
On Christmas night."
No wonder the tears came to his
eyes. That particular carol and that
particular girl made up a combination
to which he was a bit sensitive, if the
truth had been dragged from him. Just
that very morning he had written home:
"There's a little American girl oppo-
site—I don't even know her name—
but she has the most beautiful voice
I ever heard. She's all alone and she's
evidently studying music. As for her
singing, she has the most beautiful
voice the good God ever saved from a
lost violin. A voice to make you pray,
little mother, to turn your laughter to
tears, to turn your tears to laughter."
From the day when he had first seen
her, watering her geraniums on the
sill, the window across the court yon-
der had become a sort of shrine. And
at each glimpse of her an unformed
prayer of thanks surged up within
him that a creature so lovely had been
sent by heaven to keep the word "gen-
tleness" to make it a thing to strive
for and to take a cleanly
comfort in.
She was a stranger, too; it was a
bond between them. Tonight, perhaps,
she was suffering like him from home-
sickness and loneliness. How soon he
could make her forget all that. They
could have a reveller of their own and
a jolly little supper, laughing together
in the happiness of a mutual under-
standing of the Christmas spirit
abroad. Unchaperoned? What would
they need of a chaperone, they two?
Two toilers for the sake of art; com-
rades in arms made equal in rank by
the blessed chance of being both
strangers in this wonderful old Paris.
There was a moving gleam of some-
thing behind the geraniums yonder;
the cheesecloth curtains stirred, and
then the window was lifted. She threw
out some crumbs to some cold looking
sparrows. The last rays of the winter
sun touched the fine, white parting
that separated the burnished waves of
her hair.
If he only dared speak to her. She
might misjudge him before he had a
chance to show his intentions. But he
would do it. He would seize the mo-
ment while this fit of madness lasted
and speak to her; in saner mood his
courage might be unequal to it. He
held out of the room and stood in
hand, in the court, close to her
window.
"I am your neighbor across the way
mademoiselle," he said. "It is a month
since I first saw you, and I've been
wanting to know you so much, so
much, have no means of obtaining
an introduction, and at the risk of my
displeasure, and your scorn, I have
ventured to speak to you tonight;
to tell you how the little Christmas
carol sang just now, somehow flew
straight to a fellow's heart—and made
him think of home and all the old,
familiar joys of the season."
He held out a card. His hand shook

and to make a rough estimate of
millions of dollars in silver shown on
the surface and in the shallow work-
ings of the claims. The question of
the depth to which the silver will be
found is an important one, but is one
upon which no opinion can or should
be given with the data at present
available. Graving only a very mod-
erate depth, there is ore in sight
sufficient to produce millions, and only
a portion of the veins has as yet
been uncovered. There is no doubt
that great values will be extracted
from many of the properties about
Cobalt; at the same time, it might be
wise for the investing public to con-
sider the very large capitalization and
abnormal prices of stock of many of
these properties, and in consequence
the large sums required from produc-
tion to pay a fair profit on these
small veins. Attention is also called to
the limited area covered by the silver-
bearing veins in this region and to the
natural impulse to consider properties
situated in the vicinity of bonanza
claims as being themselves of great
value, when the reverse is often the
case. Cobalt is now in the throes of
the inevitable great speculation, and
prices are being advanced in many
instances beyond the bounds of pruden-
ce and reason.
As to Jurisdiction.
An understanding has been reached
with T. W. Gibson, deputy minister of
mines for Ontario, concerning the
relations between the federal and
provincial departments as to the scope
and relations of each, in order that
they may work in harmony and avoid
duplication of surveys. The provincial
department, while eager to reserve for
itself all investigations into the econ-
omic mineral resources of the provin-
ce, has rolled into the geological survey
with complete mineral statistics of the
province at the earliest possible date,
and in a form suitable for publication
in the mines section report, provided
the collection of mineral data in Ontario.
A complete agreement as to the col-
lection of these statistics requires full-
er negotiations, and the survey will,
during the present year, continue the
independent collection of statistics in
the hope of a definite settlement of this
question at an early date. It is pro-
posed for the future to confine the
compiling and publishing of the sys-
tematic series of geological map sheets
of the more settled parts of the provin-
ce, and to reconnaissance surveys in the
northern portions.
Prosperity in Mining.
Mr. Low refers at some length to his
inspection of the mines in British Col-
umbia and to his visit to Mexico to
attend the International Geological
congress. Proceeding, he says: "It
can be said without fear of exaggera-
tion that the condition of the mining
industry in Canada has been one of
one of large prosperity, that it has, in
fact, achieved greater progress and
given bigger returns than during any
previous year on record. In the year
1906 the total mineral output reached
almost \$70,000,000, as compared with
a little over \$60,000,000 in 1905, and
while actual figures of production are
not yet available for 1906, the activity
evidenced in both the metalliferous and
non-metalliferous mining will, no
doubt result in another large increase
being shown. There has been during
the year an active demand for nearly
all mining products, and the higher
prices realized, especially for the met-
als and their ores, have not only
helped to increase the actual present
output, but have stimulated develop-
ment and prospecting throughout the
country. The increase in prices of
metals during 1906 is shown by the
following quotations from the London
price of the metals for 1905 was as fol-
lows: Silver, 60.35 cents per ounce;
copper, 15.55 cents per pound; lead, 4.7
cents per pound; spelter, 5.82 cents per
pound; nickel, 40 cents per pound.
During 1906 the prices of all these met-
als had increased, and in December,
1906, the quotations were as follows:
Silver, over 70 cents per ounce; copper,
over 22 cents per pound; lead, 5.75
cents per pound; spelter, 6.4 cents per
pound; and nickel, from 45 to 50 cents
per pound.
Yearly Decrease in Gold Output.
The gold output in Canada has been
showing a yearly decrease since 1900,
due to a regular falling off in the Yukon
placer production, and this de-
crease has, in all probability, continued
in 1906. The gold output of the Yukon
will again apparently show a decrease.
Official figures are not yet available,
but from current reports apparently
not more than \$6,000,000 is to be ex-
pected this year. In his district the
large corporations are absorbing the
smaller operators, and the Guggenheim
Exploration company, under the name
of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields
company, has been actively buying up
numerous claims. The company has
already commenced the construction of
ditches and flumes to provide water for
operating their claims. Other large
works are to be undertaken, a power
plant, etc., and altogether a large num-
ber of men will be employed this win-
ter.
Among the non-metallic class of
minerals mined in Canada the most
important are asbestos, chromite, coal,
corundum, gypsum, mica, natural gas,
petroleum and salt, besides the struc-
tural materials, including the clay pro-
ducts, stone and lime and cement. The
mining of these products, which have
of less importance, has been actively
progressed during the year. The coal
mining industry especially has made
good progress in the various fields ex-
ploited, Nova Scotia, Alberta and Sas-
katchewan, and the Crow's Nest Pass
and Vancouver Island fields of British
Columbia.
New Coal Mines Opened.
"In Alberta a rapidly growing popu-
lation has created such a demand for
coal that new mines are yearly opened
up and a much larger output made.
Nearly one-half the coal mined at the
Crow's Nest Pass is exported into
coke to supply the rapidly growing de-
mands of the smelting industry in
British Columbia and for export. La-
bor difficulties have interfered to some
extent with the operations at Fernie
and at Lethbridge, the latter causing a
shortage of coal at certain points in
Alberta, which threatens to become
serious. These difficulties have, how-
ever, been happily settled before the
close of the year, and no doubt in
time to avoid any further serious
trouble."
The Cigarette in the Orient.
Says a writer in the Peking and
Tientsin Times: "The cigarette has
caught the popular favor in the east
and far east, being a smoke seemingly
peculiarly adaptable to Asiatics. The
long stemmed pipe is giving way
everywhere to the cigarette. All classes
of Chinese take to it, even rickshaw
coolies, some brands of the cigarettes
being so cheap that the beggars in Pe-
king are seen often indulging in a
quiet smoke."

Dangers in Shaving

"There seems to be considerable di-
versity of opinion on the part of the
barbers of the Capital as to the
price of a shave or a hair cut," remark-
ed a smoothly shaved man, and as to
whether there shall be an extra charge
for shaving the neck and for the use of
a hot towel.
But there is diversity of opinion on
the part of men who are shaved by
barbers that a few more arrests and
fines of \$10, as was recently made in
Georgetown, for keeping a shop in an
unsanitary condition, will do more to-
ward this needed reform than tons of
law and moral suasion.
It has always given me a chill of
horror, perhaps because I am a physi-
cian, to see barbers reach out for a
needle lying on the razor stand and
calmly prick a pimple upon the face of
a man in the chair. Then they will
take a pair of small tweezers and apply
them to some portion of a man's face,
perhaps in squeezing an eruption, or
elsewhere upon an open scratch or cut.
But the same old needle and tweezers
are used just the same.
If you have the hardihood to call to
the barber's attention the deadly dan-
ger of their pernicious practice he will
look at you in astonishment and reply
that the articles used are "clean" and
are "wiped off" after each application.
You see, the barber, from his limited
standpoint, pities your ignorance and
resents your implied assertion that his
articles are not "clean."
But the amazing part of it is that
willing to supply the most hazardous fac-
cial manipulations with complacency
and as a matter of course, it is past
my individual understanding, but you
witness it every day in barber shops
in every city in the country. It is bad
enough to go into the average barber
shop and be shaved by a razor which
in nine cases out of every ten is merely
"wiped" off on the shaving paper be-
fore it is replaced in its sheath. This
leaves out entirely the fact that your
face has had a preliminary scrubbing
with soap and brush, which are used
promiscuously upon other faces, very
often but imperfectly rinsed after the
previous use.
Men should positively and firmly de-
cline these gratuitous offices on the
part of barbers and never under any
circumstances permit the application
to the face of any metal instrument ex-
cept the razor.
I have likewise given me spasms of
horror to observe the tonsorial "artist"
when a cut in the skin is made by the
razor, or the cuticle surfaces are abra-

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WHY STOP PROSPERITY?
The McBride Government will be
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Vote the Straight Ticket for
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HON. RICHARD MCBRIDE, K. C.—Proposed by J. H.
Lawson; seconded by C. A. Holland; assented to by
H. G. Wilson, G. H. Barnard, J. W. Bolden and others.
HENRY B. THOMSON—Proposed by Col. E. G. Prior;
seconded by George Penketh; assented to by L. G.
McQuade, J. E. Wilson, David Spencer and others.
HENRY F. W. BEHNSEN—Proposed by R. P. Rithet;
seconded by L. Goodacre; assented to by W. H. Bone,
Thomas Shotbolt, D. R. Ker and others.
FREDERICK DAVEY—Proposed by Angus McKeown;
seconded by W. J. Anderson; assented to by T. C.
Hubbard, T. M. Brayshaw, L. Goodacre and others.
Meetings
OAKLANDS—Monday, January 28.
VICTORIA WEST—Tuesday, January 29.
OLD GRAND THEATRE—Thursday, January 31.
GRAND RALLY VICTORIA THEATRE, FRIDAY, FEB 1, '07

Dominion Geological Survey
The Director's Report
Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The summary re-
port of the Geological Survey depart-
ment for last year, which was pre-
sented to parliament to-day, is a very
interesting document. It gives details
of the work done in every branch of
the Dominion.
A. P. Low, director, points out that
the mineral production in Canada in
20 years has increased from \$10,221,
000 in 1886 to \$63,574,900 in 1905, and
yet in the same period the government
appropriation to the geological
survey and mines branch had only
increased from \$115,063 to \$173,555.
Including every available officer on
the staff, 25 field parties may be
formed, under reliable officers, for
summer field work, and with these it
is the task of the department to
satisfy the exploratory, geological and
mining demands of half the continent.
Geologists, Mr. Low notes, are not
made, nor born, and several years
must be spent in the making. Owing
to the small salaries paid in compari-
son with the pay of private individuals
and corporations, those who are trained
geologists refuse to accept govern-
ment employment.
Recognizing these facts, efforts are
being made, Mr. Low says, to recruit
the field staff by an agreement with
the several mining schools in Canada,
whereby places will be given on the
summer field parties to a number of
the most qualified students, with a
view to partly training them for the
work of the geological survey and ultimately
giving them permanent positions upon
these staffs in the work.
More Exhibits Needed.
The construction of the Victoria
Museum calls for the provision of ex-
hibits to illustrate the natural re-
sources of Canada. The collections

FLANNELETTE SALE
LADIES, TAKE NOTICE: There is just one
week more of our Big Flannelette Sale. These
goods are selling rapidly,
Our 20 per cent. off general stock will be discon-
tinued after the end of this month.
Mrs. W. BICKFORD 61 and 63 Fort Street
The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd
MILLS, SHAWNIGAN LAKE. T. ELFDON, MANAGER.
OFFICE AND YARDS, Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.
Manufacturers of
Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Moulding, Etc.
Seasoned, Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.
P. O. Box 298. Telephone 162.

JWELLER'S BIT OF ADVICE.
Kansas City Star.
"I think I'll have to bring her in and
let her choose," said the embarrassed
young man as he looked hopelessly at
the diamonds spread out on the table.
"Pardon me for a bit of advice," the
jeweller said, earnestly, leaning for-
ward. "But I've had a lot of experience
in such matters. If you pick it out
yourself and take it to her she'll surely
be satisfied. Always are. But if she
comes here and sees bigger, handsomer
rings she won't be content with the
one you can afford. The \$500 or \$800
ring she sees will stay by her. We've
seen too many of these things. I've fre-
quently seen the young woman pick out
a ring that the man obviously couldn't
afford and he would find some excuse
for not buying it."
Then the young man said he thought
he might as well decide on that \$110
trifle at once.
RELIGION AND TROUSERS.
Pious Mohammedans Object to Sons
Wearing Modern Nether Covering.
Many of the chiefs in the protector-
ate of Gambra wish to have their sons
educated in the new Mohammedan
school of that region, but there was a
bar to their full enjoyment of the edu-
cation they were likely to receive. The
pious Mohammedan fathers were afraid
that the wearing of modern trousers
was part of the school curriculum, and
therefore, they viewed the school with
peculiar suspicion. The governor of
Gambra now reports that the parents
have been assured that their children
will not be converted into "trouser
men," and the prospects of the school
are now very bright.—Tailor and Cut-
ter.
Not Sentiment.
He—Oh, please, Mlle. Jeanne, do not
call me M. Durand.
She (coyly)—Oh, but our acquaintance
is so short. Why should I not call you
that?
He—Well, chiefly because my name is
Dupont.—Nos Loisirs.

GOT A PAIN IN
YOUR BACK?
You get a pain in your back, and you
ponder what is the matter. You perhaps
pay no attention to it. Backache is caused
by imperfect action of the kidneys, in fact,
is the first sign of kidney trouble to follow.
The kidneys, proper, are composed of a
close network of fibrous tissue, interlaced
with tiny elastic fibres. Their object is
the excretion of the uric acid, and other
poisonous matter composing the urine, from
the blood.
They are continuously at work to pre-
serve the general health of the body. In-
deed, most people are troubled with some form
of kidney trouble, but do not suspect it.
Some of the symptoms are: A feeling of
weakness in the small of the back, sharp
pains in back, puffiness under the eyes, an
swelling of the feet and ankles, urinary
troubles such as suppressed urination, exces-
sive urination, cloudy, thick or highly col-
ored urine, etc.
Mr. J. L. Whiting, Osnabruck Centre, Ont.,
writes: "I suffered for two years with kidney
trouble. I had terrible pains in my back, hips
and legs. I could not sleep. I had a poor ap-
petite. I took four boxes of Doan's Kidney
Pills, and the pains left me, my appetite re-
turned, and I was able to do my work. I can
recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering
from kidney trouble."
Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or
\$1.00 for three boxes. Sold by all druggists or mailed direct
to you for \$1.00 by The Doan Kidney Pill
Co., Toronto, Ont.

In Fertile Anticosti

Nestling in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off the east coast of Quebec, of which province it is a part, lies the fertile island of Anticosti. The island is interesting because so little is generally known of it, and because so many wrong impressions have gone abroad with reference to it.

When, in December, 1885, H. Menier, the French chocolate king, purchased the island, many wild rumors were set afloat with regard to the alleged purposes for which it had been acquired, said a writer in the Montreal Standard. The most sensational of these was that a Canadian Monte Carlo was to be established there, and that the new proprietor of the elongated piece of territory would have undisputed sway over it, politically and otherwise, even greater than that enjoyed by Prince Monaco over his world-famed domain. The keen imagination of many American writers was responsible for much circumstantial detail that was published in the United States, and, as stories lose nothing by repeating, some very extravagant flights of fancy were indulged in. But what has happened since that time, and what is still happening, is in keeping with the onward march of industrial progress which the whole of Canada is making.

Until a comparatively few years ago what was known of Anticosti from the days of Champlain may be said to have been traditional rather than historical, for the very few references to it in the old records and manuscripts practically valueless to the historian.

Prior to the first treaty of Paris the St. Lawrence and all its islands had been taken over by the victorious English. But, owing to many complaints being made of depredations and outrages being committed by the New Englanders on the island of Anticosti, the Magdalen Islands and on the Labrador coast, it became necessary to do something for the protection of the inhabitants.

Newfoundland being a naval command, and headquarters of the North American squadron, was selected as the most convenient government to control the territory referred to and consequently Anticosti, the Magdalen Islands, and the Labrador coast were on February 10, 1763, annexed to Newfoundland. Sir Hugh Palliser was governor of Newfoundland at the time, and did his best under the existing circumstances, but Anticosti had no harbor, was almost wholly uninhabited, and very little visited.

Later complaints came from the American, Nova Scotian and Canadian colonies against the strict fishing regulations of Sir Hugh Palliser, and so, by the Quebec Act of 1774, Anticosti was returned to Canada.

Traders and Eskimos continued to visit Anticosti on account of the valuable salmon fisheries, but still the island was practically without inhabitants. Then, during a hundred years, portions of the island were acquired by private individuals until it had

practically all been absorbed. In 1883 there were a good many heirs, and in order to secure their individual shares they had the land sold by the sheriff. It was purchased by Mr. Stockwell, who formed a joint stock company, which was called "The Governor and Company of the Island of Anticosti." This, however, did not help matters so far as the development of the island was concerned. Up to this time no attempt was made to develop it, and although the new company predicted many improvements it accomplished practically nothing, and in 1888 the company went into liquidation.

The liquidator, a Mr. Kendrick, sent out a representative from year to year to farm out such fishing rights as went with the ownership of the island, but this brought in but scanty revenues. In 1895 a Mr. Despecher obtained an option on the island, offered it for sale to Mr. Menier, and in December of that year, upon the favorable report of Mr. DuJardin-Baumetz, an expert the deed was passed. Mr. Menier took possession the following spring.

Gradually the island of Anticosti, for ages standing out of the waters of the Gulf in its primeval state of wild nature, rugged grandeur, is now being transformed into a land of homes and plenty. Thousands of acres of land have been cleared, and the soil is proved of excellent quality; roads and houses have been built and sawmills and lobster and salmon canning factories are in full operation. Canadian history proper is repeating itself on the Gulf island.

A breakwater nearly a mile long has been constructed, and light-houses, of value alike to island and general navigation, have gone up at Ellis Bay. Twenty miles from Fox Bay is the valuable water power of Vanreal. Here it is proposed to establish a pulp mill, for the island is thickly wooded with pulp wood as well as with large spruce. There are more than a million and a half acres of this valuable timber land.

Ellis Bay is what may be termed the island's capital. It is here that a very handsome villa has been erected for Mr. Menier, and along the road which runs from this port to English Bay the lands have been cleared, farms established, and the husbandman is contributing his labor towards the general prosperity. Fifteen families from the Old Country took up farms during the summer just past, and others will follow as soon as the land is cleared.

The winter population of the island is about 500, but hundreds come from the mainland each summer to take up work in the various lines of industry, and the number is ever increasing. The cod, lobster and salmon catches during the year are said to have been very good.

And so the development of the great Dominion goes on, and island, hill and prairie land are all contributing alike to our too long delayed prosperity.

cer, or is it her alleged double or dummy heretofore described?

If indeed it be, I allow me to thank the enterprising historians for the testimony they have thereby given of the divine power of Christian Science, which they admit has snatched me from the cradle, and the grave and made me the beloved Leader of millions for the good men and women in our own and other lands. And all this because, the truth I have promulgated has separated the tares from the wheat, uniting in one body those who love Truth; because truth divides between sect and Science and renews the heavenward impulse; because I still hear the harvest song of the Redeemer awakening the nations, causing man to love his enemies; because "blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake." Mary Baker Eddy.

THE USE OF INSTINCT.

To speak of motor cars and Maeterlinck in the same breath will seem to some sacrilegious yet Maeterlinck in a recent article talks of the "use of instinct." Discussing the psychology of accidents, he argues that if we had nothing but intelligence to rely upon every accident would be a self-inflicted calamity. The reason that all are not fatal he ascribes in this picturesque way to instinct. "Lucky," warned by the nerves, which whirl over their heads and bawl like maddened children, another figure bounds upon the stage—a rugged, brutal, naked, muscular giant, who, seized and destroyed and forbade editors of newspapers, under pain of imprisonment, to review or mention it.

In times gone by monarchs gave short shrift to the authors of books that offended them. The Bourbons, for instance, did not scruple about paying assistants to "remove" those writers, such as the gifted Paul Courier, whose works displeased them.

Nor did the great Napoleon hesitate at all in shooting or hanging the unhappy author who crossed his path. On one occasion he executed the publisher —one named Palm of Nurnberg—of a book attacking him because that individual refused to disclose the name of his author.

A terrible fate befel a 19-year-old authoress of a poem, which was read by no other person than its writer, a lady of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia's court, and the Empress herself. This was Vera Paskin, who wrote about 200 lines of verse satirizing the Emperor's vices.

In youthful pride and imprudence the girl showed the manuscript to one of the court ladies. To curry favor with the Empress this woman showed it to Elizabeth, who thereupon ordered Vera Paskin to be cruelly knouted and banished for life in Siberia.

A poem has even been brought about the death of its writer, and in England, too, James I. was the offended monarch, John Williams, the poet. Williams for safety inclosed the verses in an iron box and sent them to the King, who, always fearing assassination, jumped to the conclusion that the verses were none other than an infernal machine.

When the news of the real nature of the box's contents leaked out, however, James grew so angry at the jeers that were leveled at him from all parts of the kingdom, that the unfortunate John Williams was hanged, drawn and quartered.

The Submarine Menace

Under the above caption the Army and Navy Gazette of London presents an interesting discussion of the possibilities of the submarine, not only for the offensive defence of ports and narrow channels, but for offensive operations at sea along the lines suggested in a recent report by Admiral Fournier, commander-in-chief of the French navy. The latter gave it as his opinion that the submarine is the best imaginable auxiliary to capital ships and declared that he would prefer a battle fleet supplied with submarines capable of keeping the sea to auxillaries of any other type, his implication seeming to be that destroyers should be replaced by submarines. Commenting on this view of the matter, our British contemporary says:

"It would be interesting to know whether the advocates of the submarine believe that a smaller number of less expensive submarines would prove as effective as a larger number of destroyers, and if so, what gain in cost and efficiency may be expected. If we take the case of the two more recent examples, of blockades—those of Admiral Sampson at Santiago and Admiral Togo at Port Arthur—it is by no means obvious that either in the one or the other the object of the blockade forces would have been less effectively fulfilled had the defence been provided with submarines even in large numbers. It is possible that the American admiral might have been obliged to withdraw his capital ships to a greater distance or even to have operated from a base as did the Japanese commander-in-chief. The impossibility of discovering and utilizing a base for the purpose in similar circumstances is scarcely worth consideration, especially when the comparatively small radius of action of the submarines is taken into account. With the capital ships at a safe distance, the port watched by moving cruisers, and picketed by destroyers, it is at least conceivable that the modern equivalent to blockade, or masking, could be carried out as effectively in face of defence by submarines as was possible before their advent."

"Had either Admiral Togo or Admiral Sampson been provided with submarines, there is a chance that they might have been used for the purpose of attack with success. There is every reason to believe that officered and manned, either by Americans or Japanese, submarines might have found their way into the harbors those admirals were blockading, but we must not forget what sort of a defence was put up at those places. Given the defenders had been Americans or Japanese it would be altogether unfair to assume that the precautions taken and the necessary precautions will be known to all our naval readers—would not have been adequate to the occasion. The net result of these reflections must be that it is equally a mistake to overestimate as it is to underestimate the value of submarines. We were bound to have them in order that our officers might learn for themselves their capabilities and their limitations, but, as ever, sea power rests with sea-keeping ships, and by the time the submarine is sea keeping it will no longer be a submarine."

The Freemasons selected my escort, who took me to my father's home in Tilton, N. H. My salary for writing gave me ample support. I did open an infant school, but it was for the purpose of starting that education system in New Hampshire. The rhyme attributed to me by McClure's Magazine is not mine, but is, I understand, a paraphrase of a silly song of yours which I have correctly quoted it is as follows, so I have been told:

Go to Jane Glover,
Tell her I love her;
By the light of the moon,
I will go to her.

I was never "given to long and lonely wanderings, especially at night," as stated by McClure's Magazine. I was always accompanied by some responsible individual when I took an evening walk, but I seldom took one. I have always consistently declared that I was not a medium of spirits. I never was especially interested in the Shakers, never "dabbled in mesmerism," never was "an amateur clairvoyant," nor did "the superstitious country folk frequently seek my advice." I never went into a trance to describe scenes far away, as McClure's Magazine says.

My oldest sister dearly loved me, but I wounded her pride when I adopted Christian Science, and to a Baker that was a sorry offence.

McClure's Magazine calls Dr. Daniel Patterson, my second husband, "an itinerant dentist." It says that after my marriage "we lived for a short time at Tilton, then moved to Franklin." During the following nine years the Pattersons led a roving existence. The doctor practiced in several towns, from Tilton to North Groton and Rumney."

When I was married to him, Dr. Daniel Patterson was located in Franklin, N. H. He had the degree D.D.S., was a pious man, and considered a rare and skillful dentist. He bought a place in Rumney, which he fancied, for a summer resort. At that time he owned a house in Franklin, N. H.

Although, as McClure's Magazine claims, the court record may state that my divorce from Dr. Patterson was granted by the court of equity in the case, nevertheless was adultery. Individuals are here today, who were present in court when the decision was given by the judge, and who know the following facts. After the evidence had been submitted that a husband was about to have Dr. Patterson arrested for eloping with his wife, the court instructed the clerk to record the divorce in my favor.

What prevented Dr. Patterson's arrest was a letter from me to this self-same husband, imploring him not to do it. When this husband recovered his wife he kept her a prisoner in her home, and was also the means of reconciling the couple. A Christian Scientist has told me that with tears of gratitude the wife of this husband related these facts to her just as I have stated them. I lived with Dr. Patterson peaceably, and he was kind to me up to the time of the divorce.

My second husband was paid from my son, because after my father's second marriage, my little boy was not welcomed in my father's house.

Who or what is the McClure history? so-called presenting? In it myself, the veritable Mrs. Eddy, whom the New York World declared dying of cancer,

is said to have died of cancer, and the New York World declared dying of cancer,

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Killed for Royal Libels

The Emperor of Germany has been much worried recently. An ill-advised young man, Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, has published the memories of his father, the late imperial chancellor, which made public facts about the private life of German rulers and statesmen and home and foreign politics.

And as a result of the Kaiser's indignation, Prince Alexander has tendered to the imperial stathalter of Alsace-Lorraine his resignation of the post of president of the district of upper Alsace.

In offending Emperor William, however, by the publication of the book, the prince's culprit does not stand alone. Not many months back the Kaiser was highly indignant because of the publication in German of a book entitled "The Confessions of a Princess," said to be from the pen of ex-Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, who left her husband, now King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, to elope with Andre Giron, the tutor of her children.

"The Confessions of a Princess" dealt with the wretched and scandalous daily life of various royal houses on the Continent. When the news of the volume's publication reached the Emperor William's ears, he ordered all copies to be seized and destroyed and forbade editors of newspapers, under pain of imprisonment, to review or mention it.

In times gone by monarchs gave short shrift to the authors of books that offended them. The Bourbons, for instance, did not scruple about paying assistants to "remove" those writers, such as the gifted Paul Courier, whose works displeased them.

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When the news of the real nature of the box's contents leaked out, however, James grew so angry at the jeers that were leveled at him from all parts of the kingdom, that the unfortunate John Williams was hanged, drawn and quartered.

Tunnel Easily Defended

London, Jan. 6.—A bill asking for powers to construct the channel tunnel between England and France will be introduced in Parliament next month. The bill is influentially backed, and six members of the present Cabinet voted in favor of the tunnel in 1890, and, as the London merchants are to a man greatly in favor of the tunnel, and are so strongly represented in the House of Commons, the bill may go through, notwithstanding not only the War Office, but the general military opposition.

In this regard an interview with Charles Fox, one of the engineers of the channel tunnel, is interesting.

He has probably had more experience in tunneling than any other living man. For 40 years he may be said to have lived in tunnels. His work on the Simplon tunnel crowned a career that the Mersey tunnel alone would have made distinguishable. He said:

"The defenses proposed by the promoters of the scheme lie along the lines recommended by the War Office Channel Tunnel Defence Committee in 1882."

Gives Plan for Defence.

"The tunnel would not actually emerge at any fortress, lest by a coup de main the foe might capture the fortress and be able to defend itself there, but it would have minor works around it capable of standing artillery fire and thus guarding the mouth of the tunnel from a rushed attack."

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Election Certain.
Special from Enderby B.C.
Moffet's "Best" flour is
being heartily supported on
all sides. It's endorsement
is unanimous.

Thirty-Seventh Annual Statement

OF

The Royal Bank of Canada

LIABILITIES			
To the Public:			
Deposits bearing interest.....	Dec. 30, 1905.	Dec. 31, 1906.	
1. Deposits bearing interest.....	\$11,822,044 82	\$17,407,740 29	
2. Deposits not bearing interest.....	11,560,801 39	14,087,805 79	
Interest accrued on deposits.....	103,118 06	90,139 53	
Total deposits.....	\$23,485,953 77	\$31,585,685 08	
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	2,520,701 00	3,750,548 18	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	4,808 61	74,888 06	
Balances due to Agencies of the Bank and other Banks.....	542,323 20	571,942 43	
In foreign countries.....	\$20,893,671 79	\$30,891,894 22	
To the Shareholders.			
Capital Paid Up.....	\$ 3,000,000 00	\$ 3,000,000 00	
Reserve Fund.....	3,400,000 00	4,890,000 00	
Dividend No. 73 (quarterly, at 9 p.c.).....	97,000 00	
Dividend No. 77 (quarterly, at 10 p.c.), payable Jan. 2nd, 1907.....	95,386 00	
Former dividends unclaimed.....	212 00	301 30	
Balance on bills discounted, not yet due.....	63,000 00	85,000 00	
Balance of profits carried forward.....	37,102 22	74,875 37	
	\$36,373,576 01	\$45,437,516 08	

ASSETS			
Dec. 30, 1905.			
Gold and Silver Coin.....	\$ 2,120,707 22	\$ 2,520,701 00	
Domestic Government Notes.....	1,847,778 25	2,109,482 25	
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of the currency.....	139,000 00	143,000 00	
Notes of and cheques on other Banks.....	2,341,416 38	2,433,086 00	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada.....	188,934 45	278,482 62	
Balances due from Agents in Great Britain.....	39,043 13	608,862 94	
Balances due from Agencies of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries.....	698,925 27	1,100,705 20	
British Consols (present holding \$300,000 at 80).....	1,241,000 00	1,368,000 00	
Other Government and Municipal Securities.....	2,205,607 89	2,478,021 02	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	2,810,245 77	3,011,204 81	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	4,077,434 82	5,000,388 19	
Quick Assets.....	\$18,808,918 15	\$21,578,007 08	
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	22,474 05	
Current Loans and Discounts.....	17,511,571 61	23,093,061 17	
Overdue Debts (not provided for).....	8,391 49	6,966 00	
Bank Premises Account.....	444,729 70	788,887 77	
Safes and Office Furniture.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	
	\$36,373,576 01	\$45,437,516 08	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT			
By Balance of Profit and Loss Account, December 30, 1905.....	\$ 37,162 22		
Net Profits for the Year, after deducting Charges of Management, and accrued interest on Deposits, and after making full provision for all Bad Debts, and for Reserve on Bills under Discount.....	604,425 77		
Premiums on New Stock.....	690,000 00		
To Dividends Nos. 74, 75, 76—at rate of 9 p.c.....	\$228,306 67	\$1,031,657 08	
Dividend No. 77—at rate of 10 p.c.....	95,386 00		
Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	900,000 00		
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	20,000 00		
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	130,000 00		
Appropriated in writing British Consols down to 80.....	73,000 00		
Balance carried forward.....	74,875 37		
	\$1,631,657 08		

RESERVE FUND			
Balance at Credit, December 30, 1905.....	\$3,400,000 00		
Premium on New Stock.....	690,000 00		
Balance at Credit, December 31, 1906.....	\$4,090,000 00		

Average Capital for Year.....	\$3,581,439 16		
Profits.....	17.11 per cent on Capital		

DODSON L. PEASE,
General Manager.

WORK OF WATER-FINDER.

Tests Made in England Not Very Satisfactory.

A number of interesting water-finding experiments have been made recently under the superintendence of Professor Wertheimer, the principal of the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol.

Three professional water-finders or "dowzers" and three amateurs—one of them a lady—took part in the experiments, and 28 experiments were undertaken. Armed each with a rod or wand, the dowzers were sent forth on their mission over ground selected for the purpose. The object of the experiments was "to determine among other things the dowser's power to find known wells or water channels by means of the dowser's rod; to ascertain if the motion of a dowser's rod is due to an electrical cause; to compare results by different dowzers on the same spots; to discover when water is, or is not, flowing in an iron pipe; and to find hidden gold or silver."

The dowser's rod is an important, though not always indispensable, part of the water-finder's equipment. It consists of a rod or twig, generally of hazel, about a foot long, and cut off just below where the fork occurs. The thickness of the rod and the manner of holding it vary. A common method is to hold the ends of the twig firmly between the fingers and thumb of each hand, with elbows pressed rigidly against the sides, so that the two ends of the twig are pushed apart, and the fork of the rod pointing downwards. The palms of the hands are generally held upwards when grasping the twig.

Thus armed, the dowser moves slowly forward until a twisting motion of the rod in his hand warns him that he is passing over a spring. The twisting is involuntary, and is so irresistible as to cause the twig to break in some cases in the dowser's hand. The majority of dowser's claim to be conscious of a tingling sensation over the arms and body when passing over underground springs, and profess to be able to judge by the character of their sensations as to the volume of water beneath, and the depth at which it may be found. In rural districts of England the use of the divining rod by experts is known simply as "working the twig," and it has been suggested by a well-known writer that this may be the origin of the slang expression "a twig," which the vulgar employ to indicate that they have divined the hidden meaning of another.

The results of the experiments on this occasion were not altogether satisfactory, and Prof. Wertheimer, in summing up, came to the conclusion "that experienced dowzers did not give the same indications in the same place, and that the movements of their rods were, in several of the experiments described, due purely to subjective causes."

HONEST INDIANS.

Some of Their Curious Ways.

Many curious instances of the manner in which the honesty of the Indians manifests itself are cited in the north country of the Canadian Northwest. One of the tales is of a native Indian, desiring food and tobacco and blankets, broke into the store of a remote trading post which had been looked after and abandoned for a few weeks while the white man in charge trans-

acted business elsewhere. The Indian supplied his needs and he left pellets in payment for what he took, and months after he came back to ascertain if he had left enough.

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eers and such other business as may be
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 By order,

A. ST. G. FLEAT,
 Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that an appli-
 cation will be made to the Board of Lic-
 ensing Commissioners of the City of Vic-
 toria at its next sitting, by Harry W.
 Cole, of the City of Victoria, for a transfer
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son to insult and deride the Socialists, as he has done for the last three years in the House, while now comes W. Grigor, Liberal organizer for Smith district, who is now assisting Smith Curtis in the Shmilkameen, and says voters can be bought. According to the last issue of the Hedley Gas and Electric Co. the Hedley Gas and Electric Co. freely tell a Hedley audience that people were corruptible and never refused to accept price for their votes. Mr. Grigor ought to know. He has been aiding the candidature of Smith Curtis. If

with any such hypocritical guff about civility as he did on the night of the 11th, he ought to be hooted and jeered to the top of the town."

In his speech at Hedyey, in dismissing the vulnerability of the voter, Mr. Rrigor indulged in a little confession respecting his experience as an old campaigner. Singularly enough, he admitted Ynir as an instance of having successfully "dark-platform"ed the Liberal, and unreason and unfounded assertions on the Hedyey platform, according to the Gazette, which publishes his precise language is as follows:

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Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 10th day of April, 1907.
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AH WING

on, of the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license granted to him to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail at the Laurel Cafe, being 105 Government street.

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MIXED MARRIAGES

Only too often do English girls in their ignorance contract marriages with foreigners with whom they have fallen in love, and live to find that in the eyes of their husbands' countrymen they have, after all, been wedded to a task to arm the public and particularly the ignorant parent and the unsuspecting girl against the dangers of these mixed marriages, says a correspondent of the London Express, but in the space I have at my disposal I should like to point out the salient facts to be ascertained before such mixed marriages can be at all reasonably safe. And first I may say that generally all foreigners who marry English girls in England can only do so legally by the laws of their country when they have first complied with the requirements of their own country in the matter of an intended marriage. And the chief of these requirements are (1) that they should publish in their country the notices of such intended marriage as required by law, and (2) that they should obtain the consent of their parents to the marriage if they are under a certain age—

which varies from 21 to 30. In Austria, for instance, the intended bridegroom or bride is 24 years of age, no parental consent is necessary. But if the man is in any way still connected with the military service he must have the consent of the military authorities. In Belgium the law allows a Belgian to marry a foreigner abroad according to the laws of that foreign country, but the marriage will not be valid in Belgium if he is under 21 and has not obtained the consent of his parents. If between the ages of 21 and 25 he must make a "respectful and formal request" for his parents' advice, and if the parents object they may apply to a court of justice and state their grounds for refusal, and such refusal may be upheld. If the son or daughter be 25 years of age no consent is required.

In Denmark any person contracting a marriage, whether there or abroad, requires the parental consent when under the age of 25, and a widower must not contract a second marriage within three months of the death of his wife. The usual publication must be made. By the law of France no man may contract a marriage under the age of 25 without the consent of his parents. From that age until he is 30 he will be required, as in Belgium, to perform the "acte respectueux," and this act differs from the Belgian in that he is to perform it three times over at monthly intervals and it is not until a month has elapsed from the third formal request that he will be allowed to contract a valid marriage. Orphans must not marry without the consent of

that continental monstrosity, the family council. In all cases of a Frenchman marrying a foreigner abroad the usual notifications must be posted at the mairie of the commune in which he last had his abode. In Germany consent of the father is required until the son is 25 and the daughter 24 years of age, and if either is an orphan the consent of the legal guardian is needed. The publication of intended marriage of a person abroad must be made in the place where he last dwelt in Germany two weeks before the marriage and it must also be made by advertisement in the domicile of a foreigner, though in this case a declaration from foreign local authorities that no impediment exists is accepted as an alternative. Any man wishing to marry a second time must show that a legal settlement has been made on the children, if any, of the first marriage.

By Italian law an Italian who marries a foreigner abroad in compliance with the laws of the foreign country is legally married, but here again it is conditional on his complying with the requirements of the Italian law. To marry without parental consent a man must exceed 25 and a woman 21 years of age, and they must publish the usual notices of the marriage in the commune in Italy where the Italian party was last domiciled.

In the Netherlands persons under 21 must not marry without the consent of the parents and between 21 and 25 they must perform the act respectueux to which I have referred. Over 25 years of age neither consent nor act respectueux is required. In Spain for civil marriage consent is required until the man is 23 and the woman 25 in Sweden and Norway consent is not necessary after 21, but widowers must not re-marry until six months after the death of their wives, and if a man seduces a woman under promise of marriage she is held to be his legal wife.

In Russian law the marriage, if between a male Russian and a female foreigner, must be celebrated in a Russian church or by a Russian priest and an undertaking must be given that the children will be brought up in the Russo-Greek faith; while in Greece the law is so unfriendly to mixed marriages that I would advise any young woman contemplating marriage with a Greek to make him become a naturalized Englishman first.

This, briefly, sums up the preliminaries which the continental nations desiderate before recognizing a mixed marriage. There are in addition important considerations affecting the marriage of divorced persons, widowers and widows, and there are many minor points which would need attention.

PURE FOOD BILL

In view of the fact that the Dominion Parliament is considering the advisability of passing a law to prevent the adulteration of food products, it is interesting to note that it took seventeen years of agitation to place the Pure Food Bill on the statutes of the United States. On January 1 the law came into effect, but before then some of the manufacturing concerns affected had been advised how to evade it. A national grocer's association went to the trouble of preparing a document on the subject, in which the grocers were given several valuable hints on dodging the law, but the attention of the Washington government was brought to the matter, and it was announced that the grocer who tried such tricks would find himself severely dealt with. It is the intention of the administration to carry out the law in its spirit as well as in its letter.

The fight against adulteration has been fierce and prolonged. No fewer than 29 measures have been introduced in the House of Representatives and 27 in the Senate to secure pure food, but the interest behind the adulterants have always been strong enough to beat them. Finally, until last summer, to pass a Federal law, the reformers worked for State legislation, and in some cases they succeeded. In Pennsylvania, for example, a crusade against adulterated goods was made, the charges being that the products were adulterated with poisonous phosphates. As glucose is used largely in the manufacture of candy, and especially in the cheaper, gaudier kinds sold to children, the reformers were able to interest the people of Pennsylvania in the campaign, and suits were brought against 425 dealers. After 250 of them had been fined, the manufacturers of the adulterated glucose "threw up their hands," and announced that a new and harmless process for the making of glucose would be adopted. The fight, he admitted, cost him a million dollars.

That the condition that prevailed before the passage of the Federal law

was extremely baneful may be judged by the statement of Prof. Lyon L. Watters, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and quoted in the Detroit News Tribune. Labels, he said, had come to mean nothing. On investigation he found that in almost every case of vinegar sold at a low price mixed acid was discovered. Cocoa was adulterated with starch, or with ground shells and sugar. Ground coffee is duplicated by drying, baking and powdering hogs' liver, which is then mixed with sufficient chicory and coffee to give a reminiscent flavor. Whiskey is sometimes adulterated by the use of "beating oils" and caramel coloring. As regards the greater part of this spirit consumed in the United States has never been prepared by distillation over juniper berries, but is made by adding the oil to diluted spirits. Mustard is loaded with flour; tincture of Jamaica ginger is reinforced with capsicum, and the greater part of ground spice is adulterated.

There need be no hemming and having about making these statements. They have been all proved before the United States Congress. To what extent they may apply to the Canadian market will, no doubt, be brought out before there is legislation on the subject. The American does not go so far as to forbid the use of adulterants, for these are necessary in many cases for preserving or flavoring purposes. The law does insist that the label on every package of food, every tin of condiment, and every bottle of medicine, etc., shall declare all the harmful constituents and all the adulterants of the contents. If millers desire to adulterate their flour by alum and powdered starch, they are at liberty to do so, but they must print the news on the bag. If beef is treated a la "Jungle," the label is a little Upton Sinclair. To really give the people of the United States pure and unadulterated food and medicine, it will be necessary for the State authorities to co-operate, for the Federal laws only apply to the food produce leaves the State of its manufacture and is carried to another State or a foreign country.

Manufacturers of the better kind will cheerfully welcome the pure food law. It protects them. For years many of them have gone to great expense to give the public pure food products. They could boast about this advantage of their wares, but a competitor could falsely boast just as loudly, and there was no way for consumers to know which was telling the truth. Those manufacturers who, since the law has come into force, have found it necessary to adopt new or supplementary labels, have remonstrated with advertisement, and one they should repay them for the extra expense their earlier scruples entailed. One difficulty presents itself, and that is the public's ignorance of the technical names of adulterants. Labels might be printed in accordance with the law, and so triumphantly advertised that careless people would think it quite an advantage to buy kaffin with their tea, benzole acid with their beans, and salicylic acid with their pickles. It would then be the duty of rival concerns to establish a course of free lectures on chemistry.

HOW TO CURB THE NOVELIST

The scheme of legislation subjoined is suggested as a means of regulating the enormous output of modern fiction, a problem well nigh as serious as those arising out of the growth of automobilism.

No author or authoress shall be permitted to drive a quill, steel or fountain pen of more than five para-

graph power until he or she be duly licensed and certified as competent to do so without danger to the public. 2. Every authoress and author shall be subjected to an adjective tax. 3. All novels shall be registered (for purposes of identification), with clearly marked letters and numbers, indicating the school or district to which they belong, and no writer shall, to prevent coloring or wilfully obscure the credit of his work, use the name of any other writer. Thus, while K. J. 3496 might represent the latest relation of the Kail-yard romances, attack upon Mayfair and the moneyed classes, could be labelled MC 666.

4. No writer shall compose novels at a faster rate than 350 horse power per publishing year.

5. No speed competitions shall be allowed between novelists, except in such areas as may be licensed and set apart for the purpose—e.g., Dartmoor country, the Avon (Warkes) district and the Sahara.

6. Special licenses shall be taken out for italics, autobiographical proposals, wishful to marry a second time, and replies to reviewers. 7. Writers of all sudden shocks, nervous breakdowns, heart failures and (in the case of feuilletons) deaths from suspense occasioned to their readers and may be prosecuted therefor.

8. Novels shall be bound in colored according to their contents. Thus, sensational fictions must be issued in red boards, idyls of rural tranquility in green, a tree calf, while brown covers are reserved for essays of the ruminating type, dispatched from study windows and the like.—London Punch.

House of Bonaparte

The name which Napoleon made famous is, says a writer in the New York Tribune, in danger of becoming extinct—at least so far as the European branch of the family is concerned.

At the present moment the house of Bonaparte is represented in Europe by Prince Victor Napoleon, the titular prince of the Bonapartist party. He is a man of fifty, who has been living for a number of years at Brussels with an actress by the name of Marie Biot, by whom he has a number of illegitimate children. She occupies with them a house adjoining his own, and while he has never yet attempted to legalize his position, he has been busy by means of his ecclesiastical marriage, yet the intimacy has been sufficient to constitute an apparently insuperable obstacle to any matrimonial alliance with a woman of his own rank. Some time ago, in deference to the urgent entreaties of his relatives and of the leaders of the Bonapartist party, he presented himself as a suitor for the hand of Princess Clementine of Belgium, a melancholy lady of mature years, and celebrated for the possession of the longest rose of a pair of lips in Christendom. While she was willing enough to overlook the actress's family of illegitimate children, and the lack of enthusiasm on the part of Victor Napoleon, King Leopold peremptorily forbade the match, being unwilling to incur the ill-will of the French government by allying his daughter to a party whose avowed object it is to overthrow the Republic.

Prince Victor's only brother, Prince Louis, since he was jilted by the Grand Duchess Helen of Russia, with whom he was deeply infatuated, has become a confirmed bachelor and will not hear of marriage. Prince Louis is an officer in the Russian army.

Many Turn to America.

From this it will be seen that there are in Europe only two Bonapartes of imperial standing, and a third of questionable origin and rank. And all of them seem destined to die without leaving any legitimate sons to perpetuate their line. The only other Bonaparte in existence are those in America, namely: Jerome Bonaparte of Washington, and his uncle, Charles Bonaparte, who has just exchanged the portfolio of secretary of the navy for that of attorney-general of the United States. They are the great-grandsons and grandsons respectively of Napoleon Bonaparte, King Jerome Bonaparte of Westphalia, and of his American wife, Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore. The marriage, which was in every sense of the word a love match, was solemnized by Bishop Carroll at Baltimore in the face of a good deal of opposition on the part of Miss Patterson's father, who seems to have failed to appreciate the honor of any such alliance for his daughter. For there are letters of his in existence in which he deprecates the infatuation of his daughter for Jerome whom he describes as an adventurer and a worthless scoundrel. The rank and percentage of the family so blue-blooded and enjoying such universal respect and consideration as that of Patterson.

It is necessary to recall here the desertion by Jerome of his wife and little boy, or the refusal of Emperor Napoleon to permit them to land in France, the marriage, on the ground that it had been contracted without his consent. More than half a century later this son of Jerome visited Paris, with his own son, the late Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, elder brother of the attorney-general of the United States. The object of King Jerome's American son was to secure from the French government a decree acknowledging the validity of his mother's marriage and his own legitimacy. Thanks to the good-will and assistance of Empress Eugenie, he was able to secure a decision from the council of state, but the influence of his half-brother, the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, was sufficiently strong with Napoleon III to cause the latter to add a species of rider to the effect that the judgment of the council of state would not invest either Colonel Bonaparte or his son with any of the prerogatives of the Imperial house of France. Jerome Bonaparte, therefore, and his uncle, Charles Bonaparte, have the advantage over Roland Bonaparte of having been recognized by the highest authority in France as of legitimate descent, which is more than can be said of the son of Prince Napoleon.

It is under the circumstances not improbable that the Bonapartist party in France, which is still quite respectable in size—for there is an historical glamor attached to the name of Bonaparte—may have to look to the United States for a representative of the dynasty.

Piercing Heart of Africa

New York Times.

In the heart of Africa, 1,700 miles from the Atlantic, a little band of white men, not 200 in all, directs the labors of 5,000 negroes in one of the most remarkable conquests of nature to the credit of civilization. They press forward, step by step, clearing the tropical forests and surveying the land, throwing up embankments and laying the ties and steel rails of an iron highway as they go.

In front is a country rich in gold and copper and the diamond fields of the Transvaal. Behind them are 1400 miles of railroad and water way which nine years ago were veiled in the mystery of Stanley's "darkest Africa." The scream of the locomotive pierces the jungle where lions and leopards had their lairs and droves of wild elephants stripped the palm trees of their yellow fruit.

Telephone bells wrangle with gray parrots, churning steamboat wheels invade the dwelling places of hippopotami among the reeds on the river banks. A sawmill sings at the spot where Henry M. Stanley twenty years ago heard the horns, drums and savage yells of the cannibals and told his men they must go down the river before them or die.

Like a Land of Dreams.

The story of this conquest of the jungles of the dark continent is so romantic and amazing and the distances so vast that this greatest of romances seems like a dream in a land of dreams. The Africa of the school books and history must be cast aside. The story belongs to the last fifteen years. Turning to the map of Africa new divisions appear in the territory south of the Sahara—a table land, or prairie, 5,000,000 square miles, or 1,500,000 square miles more than the area of the United States, Alaska and our colonial possessions.

The conquest of the jungle here related refers to the very heart of the dark continent under the equator, 900,000 square miles of the Congo Free State, which, if laid on the map of the United States, would cover the New England and middle Atlantic States and extend westward on parallel lines nearly to the Rocky Mountains. The topography of the country at once suggests the more familiar contour of Mexico. They are alike in the strip of low, unhealthy, tropical forest near the Atlantic and beyond the mountain chains, with the table lands between them.

Darkest Africa of Yore.

The heart of this continent was indeed "darkest Africa," where the livingstone east had his first glimmer of light upon it in 1857. Stanley's journeys across it in 1874 and 1877 and on the Emin Jasha relief expedition of 1887-1888 are so recent that nearly everyone remembers how they set the white man's world by the ears. Africa was then to the nineteenth century was America was to the fifteenth century new Eldorado, a land of mysteries and wonders.

"Without a railway I do not value the Congo State as worth a dollar," declared Stanley, after one of his visits to the dark continent. He knew of the vast riches in the table land behind the mountain ranges, which commerce could only approach along one high way—the Congo River. It is second in the great world of the world, 2,500 miles long and seven miles wide at its mouth. Only the Amazon is greater in the volume of water; only the Mississippi and Missouri combined exceed it in length.

The nation that controlled the Congo River, said Stanley, would be mistress of central Africa. Said Stanley, this water way from the Atlantic through the swamps and tropical forest, the trader was halted at the mountains by a series of cataracts. In all they covered 200 miles of the river's course.

Railroads to Pass Cataracts.

When Stanley said this vast empire was not worth a dollar without a railway he meant that bands of steel must pass these cataracts and others further up the stream before central Africa would be open to the commerce of the world.

Could such a railway be built? In the face of the obstacles it seemed to be an enterprise with insurmountable difficulties—still the dream of the explorer in the land of dreams. The white man must conquer marshes and jungles, with their wild beasts and serpents, mountains unknown except by name, the vast tableland drenched with rains that bore disease and death in their train, the poisoned arrows of savages, 1,000 miles of open water, cataracts and jungles again.

King Leopold of Belgium listened and dreamed. Then Stanley's wonder tales inflamed the imagination of men and others dreamed. Their cupidity was aroused. The world was not so large that such an empire, under the policy foreshadowed her approach to it from the valley of the Nile. Portugal claimed the land south of the mouth of the Congo and France that on the north. Englishman and Boer were advancing on the south. The interest aroused by Stanley's tale terminated in 1885 in the treaty of Berlin, where the Congo Free State became neutral territory for a number of years.

Build Roads Through Mountains. The conquest of "darkest Africa" began at Matadi at the head of navigable waters of the Congo on the Atlantic side. Before the would-be conquerors rose mountains 6,000 feet high and the first series of cataracts. The distance to Stanley pool, at which is now Leopoldville, was 20 miles. There the Congo becomes navigable again.

The building of 200 miles of railway around the cascades from Matadi to Leopoldville meant harassing delays and engineering problems. The way would have been easier, the engineers said, if it had been led through the territory of France to the north-east. After many complications this was found to be impossible. There was no way out of it but to penetrate the mountains, brow around and beneath them. The concession for the railroad was granted on March 28, 1887; the mountains were conquered and the railway opened to traffic in 1898.

Familiar as is this engineering feat to the majority of readers, the results still seem like a tale from "The Arabian Nights." East of Leopoldville stretched the great tableland, from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, hot and moist, densely forested with broad leaved trees and the penetrable undergrowth, inhabited by many, many of buffalo, elephants, antelope, hippopotami, monkeys and crocodiles.

Steamboats Go 1,000 Miles.

The magellan waved his hand. Soon steamboats were plying up the river 1,000 miles to Stanleyville and

Stanley Falls, in the very heart of the continent. By the end of the century, or in a brief two years, the steamers numbered 100. The largest of them now have a burden of 500 tons. The waterways of the Congo State have been increased to 9,500 miles. Telegraph lines begun in 1892 annihilated 800 miles by 1900. The number of trading posts increased from forty-five in 1882 to over 200 in 1902, the investments of commercial capital in the same period from \$17,000 to \$25,000,000. The white man found that with temperate habits it was no more difficult to live on the tableland than in any tropical climate—at New Orleans, for example. He had planted 2,000,000 coffee bushes and 300,000 coconut trees and had cultivated 5,000,000 india rubber plants by the end of 1902.

The Belgium company owning the concession for the railways in Congo State intended at first to build the lines toward Egypt and the Upper Nile in the northwest. Reports of the riches in gold and copper in the south, however, determined them to push on in that direction, and build the system of iron highways that in course of the Congo River turns sharply to the south and a second series of seven cataracts begins.

The railroad that has just been completed circles these cascades from Stanleyville to Ponthierville, a distance of seventy-five miles. The river curves like a bow and the new railroad may be said to take the place of the bowstring.

How was this iron highway constructed? 1,400 miles from the sea and in the very heart of the jungle? When the work was started, on Jan. 26, 1903, only fifty-three white men—Belgians, Italians, Scandinavians and Swiss—were available, although the number had been increased to more than 100 by the end of last year. The der them were 3,000 negroes and expert machinists, masons and track-layers, and negroes who came with their families from West Africa. In that region the negroes who were savages fifteen years ago are running locomotives, working in machine shops, building the Congo steamships and serving as crews on the railroad trains. The Congo negroes have as their pilots the Bengala who tried to kill Stanley.

These skilled workmen are assisted by apprentices from the government and missionary training schools. The road graders, tracklayers and common laborers are negroes, recruited from the neighboring tribes.

Hospitals and Vaccination.

Two hospitals were built in Stanleyville for the railroad men—one for the whites and the other for the blacks. The danger from smallpox is always great in Central Africa and everyone even to the wives and children of the common laborers, was vaccinated with virus from a plant near Stanleyville supplied with cattle from Europe. Native policemen were appointed to maintain order among the laborers. Three physicians accompanied the party to regulate the sanitary conditions. Repair shops were built and prospectors were sent in advance to find clay for the many bricks which must be used and limestone to be burned into lime for mortar.

These celebrated preparations ended the army of 3000 odd, with their wives and children sent forth to conquer the jungle. They clear the forest for a short distance, as the engineers survey the land. At once the tracks are laid, so that the construction train can be brought to the very end of the line with earth and materials. No great difficulties are encountered in making the embankment, as the road passes through alluvial soil that is free from rock.

Advance With Aid of Sawmills.

As they advance deeper into the jungle sawmills are erected, and in these the negroes saw the timber for ties, bridges and warehouses. The ties are of bombable wood cut cedar—a tough, durable wood cut from the neighboring forests. The steel rails are brought from Europe, the freight charges being \$2,500 for a kilometer of track, or about \$34,160 for a mile. This expense raised the cost of the Stanleyville-Porterville road to between \$15,000 and \$20,000 a kilometer, or from \$25,000 to \$33,000 a mile.

Now and again a stream is reached. It is bridged by structures of masonry and steel. As the army advances, step by step the telephone goes with them, the wires to Stanleyville being fastened to the trees or to steel rails set upright in the ground. After the telephone comes the permanent telegraph.

The wives and children of the negroes advance with their husbands and fathers. In a few hours cabins of palm leaves and grasses can be built close to the tracks. They supply all the shelter the climate requires. Thus the black men live in little tribal villages, moving forward from time to time as the railroad advances.

Fight Jungle for Wealth.

This battle with the jungle has lasted three years. The railway around the second series of cataracts of Ponthierville was opened for traffic on September 1 last. It was equipped with fourteen locomotives and 124 cars. Steamboats were launched above the second cataracts and steamers south to Kindu, along 186 miles of water way that had been opened to them.

At Kindu another line of railroad was started at once to Bull, 180 miles distant, around the third and last of the series of cataracts in the river. Here 160 white men and 5,000 negroes are pressing forward through the jungle toward the gold and copper ore and the diamond mines of the Transvaal.

The vast riches of the dark continent thus being laid bare jar credulity. The mind can scarcely grasp the meaning of 2,000,000 square miles of forest, much of it ebony, teak and mahogany, that stretch from Sahara to Mozambique, coal fields more than 1,000 miles long and some of the richest iron and copper deposits in the world. On the Congo plateau \$8,000,000 worth of rubber is produced every year, not to mention coffee and tobacco growing wild, pineapples, rice, bananas, corn and cotton flourishing in a soil as rich as that on the lower Mississippi. In the light of the facts it may well be understood why the stock of the Congo State railway, 100 at par, is quoted at 5,000. Stanley never found in America an Eldorado such as this.

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